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Hugh Cecil Earl of Lonsdale.

Cavalry G

173 **A** Treatise on Deportment, Fencing, etc., including the Science of Horsemanship; being a complete manual of instruction for the use of young persons, in the acquirement of those accomplishments, as well as a self monitor in the exercise and duties of a cavalry soldier, for the use of gentlemen who are members of Yeomanry Corps, comprising likewise instructions for the lance and carbine exercises. Also the description of a Military game resembling the game of chess; calculated to initiate young gentlemen who are designed for the army, in the science of Tactics or Military Manœuvres. By Samuel Gribble. Derby and London. 1829.

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ON

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INCLUDING THE SCIENCE OF

HORSEMANSHIP;

BEING A COMPLETE MANUAL OF INSTRUCTION

FOR THE USE OF YOUNG PERSONS, IN THE ACQUIREMENT OF THOSE ACCOMPLISHMENTS;

AS WELL AS

A SELF-MONITOR

IN THE EXERCISE AND DUTIES OF A CAVALRY SOLDIER,

FOR THE USE OF GENTLEMEN WHO ARE

MEMBERS OF YEOMANRY CORPS:

COMPRISING LIKEWISE, INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE

LANCE AND CARBINE EXERCISES.

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RESEMBLING THE GAME OF CHESS;

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With Copperplate Engravings,

Illustrative of the various subjects described in the Work.

BY SAMUEL GRIBBLE,

Regimental Serjeant-Major of the Corps of Sherwood Rangers.

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To Lt. Colonel Wildman, of Newstead Abbey, on the half-pay of His Majesty's Ninth Lancers, and Commandant of the Sherwood Rangers Yeomanry Cavalry.

Sir,

Impressed with a strong and grateful feeling of your uniform courteousness and condescension as a Gentleman, and with profound respect for your well known and highly appreciated military skill and judgment, acquired and consummated during a long course of actual experience in the field of warfare, when engaged in the service of our country through the arduous campaigns of the Peninsular contest, and afterwards on the sanguinary plains of Waterloo; I was induced to solicit your kind permission to allow this little volume to be humbly inscribed to you: hoping that it may,

under the sanction of a name so deservedly honoured and respected, prove instrumental in stimulating and assisting those who have the honour of serving under your command, in the acquirement of that proficiency in discipline which, as defenders of their country in case of need, would render them an efficient body, not unworthy of being arrayed under the banners of so distinguished an Officer.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
With the most profound sentiments
Of regard, esteem, and gratitude,
Your very humble, greatly obliged,
and obedient Servant,

The Author.

PREFACE.

THE laxity of memory in some young persons, and the indifference or inattention so observable in others, and which is so commonly inseparable from the sportiveness and the inexperience of youth, are frequent causes of the anxious and judicious endeavours of an Instructor being exerted to little or no purpose.—Scarcely has the lesson terminated, when with many Pupils of this description, the impression is effaced.

The utility of books, therefore, which treat on the various subjects of education in a plain and comprehensive manner, as auxiliaries to the labours of the living Instructor, by means of which the Pupils may be enabled to study and impress on their minds, during the *intervals* of instruction, those subjects which for want of such assistance, the Instructor may have vainly endeavoured to inculcate, is universally acknowledged, and requires no comment from the Author of the present Treatise.

Having for a series of years had the honour of giving instruction in many families of distinction, as well as at several of the principal schools in the Counties of Derby and Nottingham, in the practice of DEPORTMENT, and other subjects treated of in this Work, acquirements considered as *essentials* in the general *routine* of a liberal education; and having, in the prosecution of that employment, had frequent occasion to remark the want of a publication, which should embrace the principal branches of the *gymnastic exercises*, exhibiting an intelligible, a familiar and comprehensive system of instruction for their performance; the experimental conviction of the necessity of such a production being further confirmed by the suggestions of several individuals of eminent talent and judgment among the Parents and Friends of Pupils; the

Author has been induced by these considerations, to attempt the communication of the practical knowledge which he has gained on the subject in the present "MANUAL OF INSTRUCTION": which he humbly hopes will not prove altogether an abortive and useless attempt; and he trusts that the candour and liberality of his Patrons will deem his motive of being more extensively useful to those who are desirous of improvement, a sufficient apology for thus obtruding himself on the notice of the public.

In drawing up the Instructions which are more particularly designed for the use of Yeomanry Cavalry, he has spared no pains to make those Instructions more perspicuous and more correct than any which have been heretofore published; as he feels very desirous of rendering all the service in his power to Gentlemen who still continue Members of Yeomanry Corps; and especially to those amongst whom he has the honour of serving.

He trusts that a service of eighteen years in his Majesty's Regular Cavalry, together with his practice under the principal Teachers at the "*Royal Riding and Fencing Establishment*" *in London*, and at other places, may, without presumption, give him confidence in his *practical knowledge* of the subject; and should it prove that he has been tolerably successful in conveying to his Readers that knowledge which they are seeking to acquire, in a clear and intelligible manner, he shall feel great pleasure in the reflection that his time and pains have not been ill-bestowed.

In conclusion, he is convinced that in submitting this little production to the public, he has reason to entertain a well-placed confidence, that that intelligent class of Society who will be likely to become Readers of it, will make every allowance for the difficulties of the undertaking, will exercise the courteous feelings of candour and liberal indulgence; and will not too rigidly criticise any little errors or defects which their more acute penetration may enable them to discover.

Derby, August, 1829.

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Part I.

SECTION I.

THE CAVALRY SWORD-EXERCISE.

INSTRUCTIONS for performing the Cavalry Sword-Exercise as practised *on Foot.*

For practising the Sword-Exercise, the Squad may consist of ten or twenty, or more, as the case may be; and the Instructer must commence by forming them as *front* and *rear ranks.*

They must then be directed to ease files from the *centre* by *side-step,* till each man right of the centre, placing his left hand on his hip, and extending his elbow, will gently touch the arm of his left-hand man; and each man left of the centre do the same with his right hand.—The signal is then given for hands down.

The Squad must then tell off by *threes* from the right, with the words, "*Right, Centre, Left, &c.*"

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
Prepare to perform Sword Exercise.	The whole of the rear rank must step back nine paces; then the centre man of the *right* section of threes, steps back three paces, and the left man six paces, into the rear of the right man, each looking to the front, and covering correctly.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
March.	All the centre and left of *threes* step back in the same manner, taking care to cover and dress by the right.*
Draw Swords.	Take the Sling in the right hand, and by giving it two or three smart turns inwards, fasten it slightly to the wrist, and draw the hilt as high as the left elbow, with the edge to the rear.
Two.	Draw the Sword wholly out with a smart motion, and having raised the Sword-hand to the full extent upwards, bring it to rest under the chin, with the blade perpendicular, edge to the left.
Carry Swords.	Sink the hand in a line with the bridle-hand, the elbow feeling the hip, the arm straight out from the elbow, the Sword perpendicular, and the wrist a little rounded inwards, firmly grasping the Sword.
	(*Note.*—When mounted, the Sword-hand and Bridle-hand should be four inches asunder, at the same distance from the body, both elbows feeling the hip, and arms straight out from the elbow.)
Slope Swords.	Loose the fingers, so that the Blade may fall to the shoulder without disturbing the elbow.†
Cavalry Exercise.	Raise the Bridle-hand with fingers closed, to the centre of the person, stepping out with the right foot so as to leave a space of six inches between heel and heel.

* If convenient, at the word "March," a right and left-hand Fugleman should step out, about forty yards in front, taking care to out-flank the Squad.

† For the practice of beginners, two Targets would be of great assistance, placed about ten or twelve yards within the right and left front.

WORDS OF COMMAND	INSTRUCTIONS.
Right, prove distance of Files.	Extend the Sword-arm to the right in a line with the shoulder, the arm straight, and the blade resting upon it.
Two.	Extend the blade, with the edge to the right, in a straight direction, as high as the shoulder.
Slope Swords.	Bring the hand in for the slope, as before directed.
Front, prove distance of Ranks.	Extend the Sword-arm to the front, the blade lying on the shoulder.
Two.	Press the blade forward in a straight line, the edge to the right; at the same time leaning forward, by drawing in the hips, and standing even on both feet.
Slope Swords.	As before directed.
Engage.	Raise the Sword-hand as high as the pit of the stomach, there resting it on the Bridle-hand, with the edge to the left; still leaning forward as before, with both knees braced.
Guard.	Bring the Sword forward, in a line with the horse's off-ear, the edge to the right; keeping sufficient reserve of the arm to deliver a Point from twelve to fourteen inches if required; the Sword being in a sloping direction, with the point as high as the top of the head. In this position carry the Guard round by the right to the rear, as far as can be well accomplished by turning on the hips. There drop the Point to the rear, carrying the arm smartly over the head, at the same time throwing back the left shoulder; but not so as to disturb the Bridle-hand. In this position, with the hand over the head and the Sword extended over the left shoulder, continue the Guard round to the

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
	front, over the Horse's head, with the edge upwards; at the same time bringing the left shoulder towards the front, under cover of the Guard, and throwing the weight of the person on the right leg by drawing in the hip.—Then by a smart turn of the wrist, resume the Guard in the original position; still keeping sufficient reserve of the arm.
Assault.	Raise the hand as high as the right ear, with the elbow bent, and the edge inclining to the right.
One.	Cut diagonally from right to left, with the arm extended to give full force to the cut, the edge following the line from No. 1 to No. 4 on the Target; and as the point clears the circle, turn the knuckles upwards, and bring the blade to rest on the left shoulder, with the edge inclining to the left, and the hand as high as the temple.
Two.	Extend the arm and cut diagonally from 2 to 3, and continue the circle till the Sword comes in line with the right elbow, which must be brought well in to touch the body, the edge leading up the line marked 3.
Three.	Cut diagonally upwards in the line from 3 to 2, and continue the sweep till the wrist comes to the left shoulder, the blade in line with the elbow.
Four.	Cut diagonally from 4 to 1, and continue the motion till the wrist comes in a line with the right temple, the elbow bent, the edge turned to the right.
Five.	Cut horizontally from 5 to 6, and bring the hand even with the left temple, resting the blade on the left shoulder, the edge to the left.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
Six.	Cut horizontally from 6 to 5, bringing the wrist to the right temple, the blade lying down the back.
Seven.	Cut vertically down from 7 to the centre of the Target, staying the arm when it comes as low as the shoulder.*
First Point.	Turn the edge of the Sword upwards to the right, placing the thumb along the Back-plate, and the fingers round the Grip. Draw back the wrist, till the back of the hand comes in front of the right eye, bringing the left shoulder a little up towards the front, and observing to lean forwards a little in this and all other Points and Cuts; bearing as if on both stirrups when mounted.
Two.	Deliver the Point smartly to the front, towards the centre of the Target, pressing back the left shoulder well to the rear, and bringing up the right shoulder to the front, which greatly strengthens the point. At the same time raise the Hilt to form a guard for your own protection while delivering the point. This must be observed in all the three points.
Second Point.	Draw back the elbow, with the palm of the hand up, the Hilt in front of the right breast, turning the edge upwards to the left at the same time.
Two.	Deliver the Point smartly to the front, directed towards the breast of the figure in the Target, preserving the edge of the Sword upwards, with the wrist well raised.

* Previous to each Cut, the arm should be contracted, and well extended in making the Cut, in order to execute it with due force.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
Third Point.	Drop the wrist to the hip, turning the edge of the Sword to the right, rather inclining upwards, with the left shoulder advanced, and the hip well drawn back; the stirrup of the Sword resting on the back of the hand.
Two.	Deliver the point smartly towards the *abdomen* of the figure in the Target, raising the wrist to a level with the shoulder; the left shoulder pressed well to the rear.
Guards.	This is only a word of caution for the seven guards following; distinguished by *First, Second, &c.*
	(*Note.*—If the learner gives due attention to the Target, which he ought always to have in front, when performing the Cuts and Guards, he will find his progress thereby much facilitated.)
First.	Extend the arm well to the front of the left shoulder, the edge of the Sword to the left, and the point to the right, the place of the Sword exactly opposite to that marked *First Guard* in the Target; care being taken that the Guard is shown to protect against the Cut of the same Number.
Second.	Turn the wrist and the Sword-edge to the right, the elbow drawn back, with a reserve in the arm, the point to the left, as in the *Second Guard* represented in the Target.
Third.	Drop the point of the Sword to the right, with the edge downwards, and bring the wrist across the body to the front of the left breast, the arm straight, the point inclining to the right and a little to the front, as in the *Third Guard* on the Target.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
Fourth.	Turn the hand inwards to the right, and bring the Sword to the position marked *Fourth Guard*, the arm extended, the point advanced to the front, and edge down.
Fifth.	Turn the edge outwards to the left, with the wrist as high as the left shoulder, and about 12 inches in front of it, the Sword in the position marked *Fifth Guard.*
Sixth.	Turn the edge outwards to the right, over the horse's neck, the wrist on a level with the right shoulder, the Sword in the position marked *Sixth Guard.*
Seventh.	Raise the wrist above the right ear, the Sword-edge upwards in front of the head, the arm extended, the point dropping about 8 or 9 inches, as shown in the representation of the *Seventh Guard.*
Left Parry.	Drop the hand even with the shoulder, keeping the Sword perpendicular, to the left front, and arm extended, the back of the Sword to the rear.
Two.	Let the point fall to the left, with the back leading, and describe the circle to the right, resuming the position prior to this motion.
Right Parry.	Bring the hand to the right front, the stirrup of the Sword resting against the back of the hand, on a level with the shoulder; with a reserve in the arm, the blade perpendicular, and raising the hand in making the Parry.
Two.	Drop the point to the right rear, the back leading; complete the circle, and resume the former position.
Slope Swords.	As before directed.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
FIRST DIVISION. Against Cavalry.	*Caution.*
Engage.	As before directed.
First Point.	Raise the wrist with the back of the hand in front of the right eye, and deliver the Point to the front, raising the Hilt to form a guard, with the edge upwards.
Cuts One, Two, and Right Point.	Deliver the two Cuts to the front, as described in the Assault. In delivering the second Cut carry the arm to the right, the Sword continuing the sweep so as to form a half-circle on the right, until the wrist is raised as high as the right temple;—the point to the right, and edge upwards. Then, after a slight pause, deliver the First Point to the right, resting the weight on the left stirrup. The body must be turned to the right from the hips upwards in the act of making the Second Cut.
Cuts Five, Six, and Left Point.	Deliver the two Cuts on the right, parallel with the shoulder. Continue the sweep of the Sixth Cut round the head, turning the body to the left at the same time, and dropping the wrist by the right temple, with the point directed to the left, and edge upwards, changing the weight to the right stirrup. After a pause, deliver the point to the left.
Cuts Five, Six, Rear Cut, and Point.	Make the Cuts Five and Six on the left. With the last Cut the Sword making a complete circle round the head, so that the Blade be brought to rest flat on the left shoulder; the edge to the left, and the back of the hand in a line with the left ear. Then turn the head to the right rear, and deliver the Rear Cut, and after a short pause, make the Second Point, forming the proper Guard to protect the right rear.
Cuts Five and Six.	With a smart motion bring in the hand to the right temple, the weight of the body resting on the right

WORDS OF COMMAND. INSTRUCTIONS.

stirrup, and the hip drawn in. Make a slight pause, and after turning the head to the left front, cut Five to the left. Then turning the head quickly to the right, and throwing the balance on the left stirrup, with the hand as high as the temple, after a slight pause, cut Six to the right, and resume the Engage by continuing the sweep of the Sword round the head.

Slope Swords. As before directed.

SECOND DIVISION. Against Infantry. *Caution.*

Engage. As before directed.

Right Parry, Cut Two, Point, and Cut Three. Press back the right shoulder, and extend the arm to the right rear, on a level with the shoulder, the blade perpendicular, the back inclining to the rear, the stirrup of the Sword resting on the back of the hand, and the weight of the body being thrown on the left stirrup. After a slight pause, parry well out to the front, leaning to the parry, and continue the motion till the back of the hand comes to the left temple, the shoulders being nearly square to the right. Without any pause, cut Two wide out, and raise the hand to the right temple: with the point downwards and edge upwards, deliver the First Point. Then raise the arm to the right rear, with the blade perpendicular and edge to the rear; make a pause, cut Three, and come to the Seventh Guard, the body resuming the upright position, square to the front, and the eye still directed to the right front.

Left Parry, Cuts One, Four, and Point. Lower the wrist to the left front, with arm extended, the back of the Sword to the rear, hip drawn in, and weight resting on the right stirrup: then make the parry, and let the sweep of the Sword be continued

WORDS OF COMMAND. INSTRUCTIONS.

till the handle comes in line with the right temple, the point to the rear, and edge upwards. After a slight pause, cut One and Four well out to the left, and raise the wrist in front of the right eye; make a pause, and give a Point downwards to the left front.

Cuts Three and Four.

Carry the Sword over the back of the head to the right rear, with the blade upright and the edge to the rear; the weight of the body resting on the left stirrup: make a slight pause, and cut Three wide out, resuming the Seventh Guard. After a pause, drop the Blade to prepare to cut Four as before directed; then after another pause, cut Four wide out, and return to the Engage.

Slope Swords.

As before directed.

SECTION II.

VARIATION OF GUARDS.

This is merely the circular Guard divided into seven parts; in which a point of twelve or fourteen inches should be given from each, and the same Guard smartly resumed. To make the learner more perfect in these, they are crossed in the following manner. *First, Right Front Guard:* with a reserve in the arm.—*Second, Left Rear;* throwing the weight on the right stirrup.—*Third, Left Front.*—*Fourth, Right Rear;* throwing the weight on the left stirrup.—*Fifth, Left;* changing the balance as before directed.—

Sixth, Right; changing the balance accordingly.—*Seventh, Front Guard;* the point directed to the front, and on the delivery, resuming the Seventh Guard.*

ATTACK AND DEFENCE.

The learner being able to perform the preceding Divisions by Fugleman, may next proceed to practise the Attack and Defence as performed when mounted, which is termed the Standing Attack. The Troop or Division, for this practice, should be formed two deep, at open order; the rear rank having four horses' length from the front, and the files two horses' length from each other.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.	
	FRONT RANK.	REAR RANK.
Rear Rank attack the Front.	*Caution.*	
March.	Remain steady, without moving.	Move on to the left rear of the front rank, and halt.
Engage.	Files come to the Engage.	
Guard.	Form the Left Rear Guard, turning the body, the hip drawn in, throwing the weight on the right stirrup.	Form the Right Front Guard, and incline the horse's head to the left; which is to be observed in all the following practices.
Cuts Five, Six, Seven, and Third Point.	Form the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Guards, and Left Parry, according as the numbers are given,	Cut Five, Six, Seven, and make Third Point, resuming the Right Front Guard, immediately after

* In the variation of Guards, all Points on the left are to be First Points, and to be well raised in the delivery. All Points on the right, to be First Points, except that on the Right Rear; which must be Second Point: these to be lowered in the delivery.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.	
	FRONT RANK.	REAR RANK.
	resuming the Left Rear Guard; and when the opponent moves on, let his Sword be kept in front of yours.	being parried; and move on to the Left Front of the defending file, with the horse's head inclining to the right, and croup to the left.
Cuts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and Point.	Form the Seven Guards, and Left Parry, resuming the Left Front Guard, with the point directed to the body of the attacking file; and when he moves on, keep his Sword in front of yours, as before, until it passes your horse's head.	Deliver the Seven Cuts and Third Point, resuming the Right Guard. Move on to the Right Front of the defending file, halting with the horse's head inclining to the left.
Cuts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and Point.	Form the Seven Guards, and Left Parry, recovering the Sword ready to return Third Point; and then resume the Right Front Guard. Join the opponent's Sword, and keep it so, while he moves to the Right Rear.	Deliver the Seven Cuts and Third Point, and move on to the Right Rear of the defending file. Halt with the horse's head inclining to the right, and croup to the left.
Cuts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and Point.	Form the Seven Guards, and Right Parry, taking care not to parry wide, and at the same time raising the hand. In the same motion recover the Sword with the back of the hand	Deliver the Seven Cuts, and Third Point, turning the wrist and edge upwards to the left, to avoid being disarmed by the Right Parry. Resume the Right Rear Guard, and

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.	
	FRONT RANK.	REAR RANK.
	as high as the left-ear, the edge to the left, and cut Six to the Right Rear. When the offensive file is out of reach, cut Five to the front and slope Swords.	in proper distance slope Swords.
Files about.	By single files right about turn.	
Front Rank attack the Rear.	*Caution.*	
March.	Move on to the Right Front of the Rear Rank, and halt within measure.	Remain steady.
Engage.	Files come to the Engage.	
Guard.	Both files come to the right front Guard.	
Cuts 1, 2 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and Point.	As before directed.	

This practice is the same as the preceding, with this difference only, that the Attack is commenced on the Right Front instead of the Left Rear: a repetition of the Directions for its performance, would be therefore quite superfluous. The Front Rank having finished the Attack on the Left Rear, where he concludes, moves on to his own ground, and comes to the right about. After the Troop or Division is well practised by giving the numbers at each point of Attack, it will then be sufficient to give only the Words of Command, "*Rear Rank attack the Front, March;*" and "*Front Rank attack the Rear, March.*"

In the preceding Attack and Defence, and also in that which follows, the files are always to resume the Engage and to slope Swords, as soon as they are out of reach.

SECTION III.

THE SEVEN PRACTICES.

THE Troop or Division must continue at open order, with extended files; and face to the left, if the Front Rank commence the Attack, but if the Rear Rank commence, to the right turn. In the description of the Seven Practices, the First Practice will be described in four motions, to enable the learner more thoroughly to understand it. By this means he will be qualified to perform the rest in the same manner by numbers, if required. When performed in this way, the offensive file is to halt on the Right Front of the defensive, and move on again with the last number.—For beginners, it is a good practice to halt while performing the Attack, whether performed by numbers or otherwise; since it allows more time, and consequently enables the Instructer to observe more accurately if the motions are properly performed.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.	
Front Rank attack the Rear, by the First Practice.	Both files come to the Engage, when the Practice is named, in this and the following Practices.	
	FRONT RANK.	REAR RANK.
March in Line	Move on in a circle to the left, and halt on the opponent's Right Front within reach.	Remain steady.
One,	Lay ready for First Point.	Lean forward the head and right shoulder as a decoy, with the Sword lowered to the Left.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.	
	FRONT RANK.	REAR RANK.
Two.	Deliver First Point at the breast.	Remain steady, to receive the Point.
Three.	Allow the Sword to be borne off by the Second Guard.	Parry the Point by Second Guard.
Fo r.	Lay ready for Third Point and move on. When out of reach, return to the Engage, and slope Swords.	Return First Point at the breast, as the front file moves on; when he is clearly passed, cut Five to to the front, and come to the Engage. Then slope Swords.*
Second Practice.	Deliver the First Point at the breast, and raise the hand to the right temple, leaning forward to cut Seven, receiving the Point.	Form Second Guard, and as the Point is given, turn it out of the line with the First Guard, and without a check to the hand, return Second Point as the opponent passes.
Third Practice.	Deliver the Third Point, and at the moment it is parried, raise the hand in readiness to cut One.	Make the Left Parry, and return Third Point, without a check to the Sword; the hand well raised, and edge upwards.†

* The word "*March*" must be given after naming the Practice, in all the other Practices, as well as the first.—Double numbers may be applied in the five following Practices as well as the first, for the better guidance of the learner. Particular care should be taken that the Cuts and Points be thoroughly given home. In performing them with Sticks and Baskets, there can be little risk of danger.

† In the first Six Practices, after the opponent is borne off, cut Five to the front, come to the Engage, and slope Swords.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.	
	FRONT RANK.	REAR RANK.
Fourth Practice.	Cut Two at the face, and on feeling the Parry, prepare Third Point, and receive Cut Five.	Incline the right shoulder to the right, and lower the point to the left, as in the First Practice, defending by the Second Guard. As soon as the Parry is made, clear the Sword from the opponent's, and draw Cut Five at the neck.
Fifth Practice.	Cut One at the face, and bear against the opponent's Sword as you move to the rear; and when he disengages, drop the arm to the front.	Form Second Guard, as in Second Practice, parry by the First Guard, meeting the opponent's Sword; raise the wrist, and lower the point to the right rear, so as to carry his Sword over the head, pressing against him till his Sword is clear of the head: then disengage, bring the Sword in a circle round the left shoulder, and cut Six at the back of his neck, continuing the circle round the head and come to the Engage. Then slope Swords.
Sixth Practice.	Deliver the Third Point, and form Left Parry without recovering the Sword; keep the point low as in Third Point, and receive Cut Five.	Prepare for Left Parry; parry, feint Third Point, and deliver Cut Five at the neck: as soon as the opponent has passed, cut Five to the front, coming to the Engage. Then slope Swords.

WORDS OF COMMAND. INSTRUCTIONS.

Seventh Practice.

Caution.

This Practice being longer, and more difficult to perform than the other Divisions, it is better to be given by numbers. It commences on the Left Rear, and the left files must be put about for that purpose.

	FRONT RANK.	REAR RANK.
	Left files right about.	
March.	Move on to the opponent's Left Rear, and halt within reach.	
Guard.	Come to the Right Front Guard.	Come to the Left Rear Guard.
Prepare.	Lay ready for Third Point.	Drop the wrist in front of the left shoulder, being prepared to parry, with the weight on the right stirrup.
One.	Deliver the Third Point at the small of the back, taking a short pace with the right foot; in the next motion advance the left foot, and so on alternately with each motion, when dismounted, and when mounted move on slowly.	Form Left Parry, and return instantly to the Left Rear Guard, so as to cover the Rear of the left shoulder, watching attentively the movement of the opponent.
Two.	Cut Five at the back of the neck.	Turn the edge and guard the Cut, which will form Fifth Guard to the rear.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.	
	FRONT RANK.	REAR RANK.
Three.	Cut Six at the face.	Sixth Guard a little more inclined to the Left Front.
Four.	Parry the point by the First Guard.	Give the First Point at the breast.
Five.	Cut Two at the face.	Parry with the Second Guard.
Six.	Parry with the Fourth Guard.	Cut Four at the thigh.
Seven.	Cut Five at the horses' head.	Form Left Front Guard.
Eight.	Form Right Rear Guard, with a reserve in the arm.	Cut Six at the arm, and come to the Engage.
Return Swords.	Bring the wrist to the hollow of the left shoulder, with the blade perpendicular, and the back of the hand to the front; pause, and then drop the point to the rear, and enter it into the Scabbard, keeping the edge turned to the rear, and the hand and arm in a straight line square across the body: by a second motion replace the Sword in the Scabbard, and keep the arm across the body, with the hand and fingers extended, till the motion for withdrawing it is made by the Fugleman.	

Particular care should be taken not to thrust the Sword into the Scabbard too suddenly, or with too much force. It should be returned rather gradually, the back alone bearing against the Scabbard, carefully avoiding any friction on the edge, which would thereby be materially injured.

It is sometimes found difficult, when mounted, to insert the point immediately. This will be greatly facilitated by resting the blade against the bridle arm.

The Squad being able to perform the Practices without any further instructions than the particular Practice being named, the whole of the Front Rank may move forward, and when the leading file comes about eight paces in front of the left-hand file of the Rear Rank, the Front Rank will come to the left about, and perform the Practice named while passing by the respective Rear Rank files. As soon as they have passed, the whole come again to the left-about, and resume the former ground.

To give both ranks equal practice, the files, both Rear and Front, should be faced about, and the Rear Rank ordered to move forward, to perform the Practice as above. Before the Troop or Division can be considered perfect, the whole of the Practice should be done in a canter.

To enable the Instructer to manage his business easily, it will be expedient to form the Troop into Classes consisting of from 12 to 20; as the whole Troop will be too numerous for one Instructer to attend to at once.

In the Seventh Practice, the defensive file should move forward at half-speed, and the offensive file at three-quarters-speed. This Rule should be strictly observed, otherwise it will become rather a trial of speed than a regular drill for the purpose of instruction.

In all Military Riding-Schools, there is a regular provision of posts with moveable arms attached to them, projecting to represent a lance or bayonet, which must be turned out of the line by some defensive movement, before an offensive movement on the post can be made; both of which require, when on the canter, to be performed very quickly. There are six posts, one for each Practice. The first two have rings attached to them, which are to be pointed through after turning the arms out of the line by the First and Second Guards. The rest have heads for the purpose of being cut off, as in the directions for the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Practices. The attacks in this part, which are called the *First Division* of *Practice* against the *Posts*, are performed on the right front; after which, the arms of the posts are turned to the rear, and the files

are turned about, in order to make the attacks on the left front; which reverses the Practices, the Sixth becoming the First, the Fifth, the Second, &c.

SECTION IV.

PRACTICE CUTS.

THE *Practice Cuts* following are particularly useful for beginners, as the pupil is required to prepare properly for every Cut or Point before it is made: this gives time for the Instructer to observe every particular minutely, and enables him to have all the motions accurately performed. The pupils, by going through this Practice, with due attention, according to the directions laid down, will soon be rendered quite perfect in that part of the Cavalry Exercise.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
PRACTICE CUTS.	
Three against Infantry, prepare.	Bring the Sword smartly from the slope to the right rear, the blade perpendicular, the hip drawn in, the weight pressing on the left stirrup, the edge to the rear.
Three.	Cut Three well out to the right, with extended arm, and without checking the Sword, bring it to the Seventh Guard as described in the Target, the body upright.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
Four against Infantry, prepare.	Drop the Sword to the left elbow, with a smart motion, the hand as high as the shoulder, the weight pressing on the right stirrup, the hip drawn in.
Four.	Cut Four, and come to the Left Guard, as directed in the *Variation of Guards.*
Two and Three against Infantry, prepare.	Throw the weight on the left leg, the Sword down the left shoulder, the hand as high as the temple, the edge upwards, the body leaning well to the right.
Cut Two.	Cut Two well out to the right, raise the hand to the right rear, as high as the shoulder, the arm straight, balance changed as before directed, and lean well over; the edge to the right.
Cut Three.	Cut Three well out, and continuing the sweep, come to the Seventh Guard.
One and Four against Infantry, prepare.	With a smart motion bring the Sword-hand to the right temple, the balance changed as before directed, the blade down the back, and the body inclining well to the left.
Cut One.	Cut One well out to the left, bringing the Sword to the left elbow, the hand as high as the shoulder, preserving the balance as before.
Cut Four.	Make Cut Four wide out, and prepare for One, as before directed.

(*Note.*—This Practice, and the remainder which follow, may be repeated as often as the Instructer shall think proper.)

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
Three against Infantry, and Five against Cavalry, prepare.	Bring the Sword smartly to the right rear, the hand as high as the shoulder, the edge to the right, the balance thrown to the left, as before directed.
Cut Three.	Cut Three well out to the right, and come to the Seventh Guard.
Cut Five.	Bring the Sword to the right ear, the edge to the right, the balance thrown to the right as before; deliver Cut Five to the left, with a full sweep of the Sword, finishing the circle round the head, and preparing for Three as before directed.
Four against Infantry, and Six against Cavalry, prepare.	Change the Sword smartly from Three to prepare for Four, the blade against the elbow, the edge to the left, leaning to the Cut.
Cut Four.	Cut Four well out, and come to the Seventh Guard.
Cut Six.	Lower the Sword to the left shoulder, the edge to the left; after a slight pause, cut Six to the right, leaning well to the Cut: with a sweep of the Sword finish the circle, and prepare to cut Four, as before directed.
Two, and Point, against Infantry, prepare.	Change the balance smartly, the weight on the left stirrup, the hand as high as the left temple.
Two.	Cut Two well out to the right and bring the Sword with the back in a line with the right eye, the point to the right, directed downwards, the edge upwards.
Four, and Point, against Infantry, prepare.	Change the Sword smartly to the left elbow, as before directed, changing the balance at the same time.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
Four.	Cut Four and prepare for Left Point, with the back of the hand in a line with the right temple; the edge upwards.
Point.	Deliver the Point smartly in a sloping direction.
Rear Cut, and Point, prepare.	Change the balance smartly to the right, bringing the Sword-hand to the left temple, the edge to the left, flat on the shoulder, looking well to the right rear.
Rear Cut, and Point, against Cavalry.	Cut Six smartly to the right rear, drawing in the elbow after the Cut is made, and deliver Second Point; at the same time raise the Sword-hand, with the edge upwards, so as to cover the right side.
Point, and Cut Five, against Cavalry.	Bring the Sword smartly to the front, and prepare for First Point, the back of the hand in front of the right eye, bearing even on the stirrups; the right shoulder drawn back.
Point	Deliver First Point, raising the hand in the delivery.
Cut Five, prepare.	Bring the Sword-hand to the right temple, the edge to the right, and lean well over, changing the balance as before directed; after a short pause, cut Five with a full sweep of the Sword, and prepare for First Point, as before.
Point, and Cut Six, prepare.	Prepare for Second Point to the front, the hilt of the Sword in front of the right breast, the edge and palm of the hand up.
Point.	Deliver Second Point, with the hand raised in the delivery.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
Cut Six.	Bring the Sword on the left shoulder, the edge to the left, leaning well over, with balance on the right as before. Pause, and cut Six to the left, preparing immediately for Second Point, as before directed.
Point and Defend, prepare.	Prepare for First Point, the hand in line with the eye, as before directed.
One.	Deliver First Point, as before directed.
One.	Form First Guard, as directed in the Target.
Two.	Deliver Second Point from First Guard, raising well the hand, edge upwards.
Two.	Bring in the elbow, and form Second Guard, as before directed.—(These numbers should be repeated as often as the Instructer may think necessary, to attain due precision and quickness.)
Slope Swords.	As before directed.
Right Rear Point.	Turn the eye quickly to the right rear, and from the Slope deliver Second Point, raising the hand at the same time, so as to cover the right rear.
Five against Cavalry, prepare.	Draw the hand in to the right ear, leaning well over to the right, the left shoulder brought up, the edge to the right.
Cut Five.	Cut Five horizontally, and prepare for the First Point to the front.
One.	Deliver First Point, as before directed.
One.	Form First Guard.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
Two.	Deliver Second Point to the right rear.
Cut Five.	Cut Five to the right as before, and prepare for the First Point.
One.	Point as before.
One.	Form First Guard as before.
Slope Swords.	As before.

The Practice immediately preceding is intended to qualify the Horseman to defend himself ably in the emergency of a sudden attack on his right rear.

SECTION V.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS FOR SWORDSMEN WHEN MOUNTED.

It is absolutely necessary that every Horseman should be regularly and well practised in the Infantry Sword Exercise, in the Attack and Defence, and the various Divisions of Stick Drill.—Repeated practice, with due attention, must enable him to defend himself well on foot, when necessity requires.—But in the practice on foot, great care should always be taken to preserve the proper equilibrium, as if mounted: for otherwise the Horseman will afterwards run great risk of being thrown from his horse, in

delivering a Cut or Point with too great an exertion; and thereby will lose every advantage which he might derive from his science with the Sword.—He should learn to possess great confidence in his Guards, and trust to those alone, and not to any shrinking or drawing in of his body, to protect himself from the attacks of his adversary. Such disadvantages as these are easily avoided, since there is not much bodily force required in making an attack, when the horse is moving at half (or greater) speed.—The mere impulse given to the Cut or Thrust from the quick motion of the horse, is almost sufficient, with a proper extension of the arm, and a good direction of the blade, to give it with effect.—When the Point has been delivered ineffectually, after forming the Second Guard, the turning of the edge, so as to bring it in contact with the opponent's face, &c. will often be found effectual, if done rapidly.

The part most difficult to be defended is the left rear: it behooves every one, therefore, to be as cautious as possible to avoid an attack in that direction. By a sharp turn to the left-about, the adversary will be brought on the right front; if time will not allow that, halt, let the adversary pass, and press on his left rear. If he still keeps on the left, bear up close to him, and having him within reach, you have the opportunity of returning any Cut or Thrust with advantage. If you are kept at too great a distance, you will have no alternative but to act solely on the defensive; as he will be out of the reach of any offensive motion on your part. When meeting your opponent on the left front, and coming within his reach, turn sharply to the left, in order to oppose your right to his left: When meeting him on the right front, press your horse quickly on, and turn short to the right, to gain his left rear.—If pursued, keep your adversary, if possible, on the right rear, where you will always have an advantage, and by the Rear Cut and Point will have the best opportunity of keeping him in check: but it will be still better, if you can accomplish it, to allow his approach only on the right, where your advantage will be still superior.—If pursued and overtaken on the left rear, the movements of Attack and Defence directed in the Seventh Practice, will be the necessary ones, both for the offensive and defensive, in the single combat.

SECTION VI.

ATTACK OF CAVALRY AGAINST INFANTRY.

In moving singly to attack Infantry, endeavour to keep your opponent on the right, and be prepared to make the Right Parry and Cut Two, if necessary. All defensive movements are best made to the front, when engaged on the right, as they tend most not only to disarm the adversary, by bearing the most powerfully in that direction in which he has the least power of resistance, but also are best calculated for delivering Cut Two or Thrust with effect, after the bayonet is turned out of the line.—If the defence be made to the rear, when your horse is in a canter, you will be out of reach before you have the power of returning a Cut or Thrust. The preparation for the Left Parry, or Cut Four, or One, as the case may be, leads well to the attack, if you are attacked on the left. The defence, in this instance, will be best made to the rear, and Cut to the front; but as the defence is the first principle, it must of course be varied as circumstances may require.

In advancing against Infantry, the Horseman must be resolute, and assume the most imposing appearance possible. The Cuts Two and Three on the right, and One and Four on the left, are movements defensive as well as offensive against Infantry. Keep the horse always in motion, lest you be attacked by several opponents at once, or be exposed to the certain aim of fire-arms.

SECTION VII.

ATTACK AND DEFENCE OF CAVALRY SWORDSMEN AGAINST THE LANCE.

This depends mainly on the Horseman's qualifications as a rider; since the utmost precision is required in directing the movements of the horse; which ought to be well accustomed to the waving of the flag of the Lance; otherwise, all the science of the Sword will be of little avail. For the superior length of the Lance enables the Lanceman to attack with effect when completely out of the reach of your weapon. Success, therefore, must depend on your choice of a proper point whereon to attack or defend. The attack on a Lancer should always be made on the right rear, that being his weakest part; because in that direction, his movements are much more contracted than in any other. If the attack were to be made on his left rear, he would have the advantage of extending his thrust by resting his Lance on the left arm; and the same if attacked on the left: he would also then endeavour to make good his short stabs at your horse, which, becoming unruly in consequence, you will lose the management of him. Keep just out of the reach of the Lance, watching with great cautiousness, a favourable opportunity to close in upon him, either after making a defensive movement, or bearing his Lance out of the line. When you meet each other on the left front, adopt the Second Practice, described in the Divisions of Stick Drill; and when on the right front, adopt the Fourth Practice of the same. The First and Second Guards are well adapted to defend against all Points of the Lance made high; and the Third and Fourth Guards against all low Points. The Right Parry made on the right front, and Cut Six are found to be very useful for disabling the Lancer.

The use of the Lance amongst British Cavalry was introduced a short period after the memorable battle of Waterloo; it having been observed on that momentous occasion, as well as some years previous in the battle of Albuera, that Lancers were in many instances superior to the Light Cavalry.

As the use of the Lance has become so important a feature in the practice of the British Army, the following Directions are given for the Lance-Exercise, as practised in our Regiments of Lancers.

Part II.

THE LANCE-EXERCISE.

THE Lance-Exercise consists of *Points, Parries,* and *Waves. Parries* are made for the purpose of turning an opponent's weapon out of the line previous to making a *Point:* the *Wave* will partly answer the same end, but its principal use is to frighten the opponent's horse, with the motion of the Flag.

As a Point is very seldom given without making previously a Parry or a Wave, it may be well to give a description of them as they are combined and classed in Divisions.

The Lance-Exercise is performed precisely in the same manner whether mounted or dismounted; and therefore the Lancer must be understood to be mounted through the whole of the subjoined Practice.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
With Lance, prepare to mount.	The Lancer, standing at attention, in line with his horse's fore-feet, on the near side, holding the bridle-rein four inches from the check of the bit, the butt of the Lance resting on the ground opposite the centre of the left-foot, the pole of the Lance resting in the hollow of the left shoulder, the left arm extended down by the left thigh; face to the right, seize the Lance opposite to the left temple, elbow close; place the

WORDS OF COMMAND. INSTRUCTIONS.

right foot ten inches to the right, pointing to the rear; then seize the reins with the right hand, bringing the left hand with the Lance to the centre of the horse's neck, draw up the reins till you have a gentle feeling of the mouth, cast them to the off-side, twist a lock of the mane twice or thrice round the left thumb, drop the right hand smartly to the stirrup, holding it betwixt the fore-finger and thumb, and place the left toe in the stirrup, shifting the hand to the cantle of the saddle, and pressing the knee against the surcingle.

Mount. With a smart spring from the right toe, rise upright in the stirrup, pause, and throw yourself lightly into the saddle, placing the right hand on the holsters; without looking down, place the right foot in the stirrup by raising the toe. The right hand receives the Lance at the same time, which remains on the near side under the bridle reins.

Carry Lance. With a quick motion bring the Lance over the horse's neck, and place it in the Bucket which is fastened in the stirrup for that purpose. Slip the hand up the Pole to the Sling-tie, about the centre, keeping the Lance upright, and the elbow close in.

Sling Lance. Cast the Lance towards the left hand, which receives the Sling with the fore finger and thumb; the right arm is then placed in it, and the Lance thrown to the rear of the right shoulder: at the same time quit the Sling with the left hand.

FIRST DIVISION. *Caution.*

Carry Lance. The Lance being slung on the right arm, with a sudden jerk of the right shoulder bring the Lance forward, seize it on the Sling-tie with the right hand, and let the Sling drop from the arm.

WORDS OF COMMAND. INSTRUCTIONS.

Guard. Lower the point to the front, so as to bring it in a horizontal line with the Butt, the hand being placed on the Sling-tie with the finger-nails upwards, the elbow kept close to the side, and the Lance close up under the arm.

Front Parry, and Point. *Caution.*

In order to make this Parry and Point more explicit to the learner, the Practice of it is divided into four motions.

One. Parry eighteen inches to the left: that is, carry the point quickly and horizontally so much to the left, without changing the position of the hand and elbow.

Two. Parry the same distance to the right, in the same manner.

Three. Bring the Lance back into the position it was prior to the first motion.

Four. Deliver the Point forcibly to the front, to the full extent of the arm, drawing the Lance back instantly into the former position.—The wrist and elbow in delivering the Point must be kept as much as possible under the Lance, that it may not be so easily parried out of the line.—Observe, that in making all Points, the Lance is to be immediately brought back into the position from which the Point is given.*

Left Parry, and Point. Carry the Lance smartly round to the left by turning from the hip upwards, and then make the Parry and Point as if to the front; still remaining with the Point to the left.

* All Parries and Points, in this and the two following Divisions, must be first practised in this manner by numbers.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
Right Parry, and Point.	Carry the Lance smartly round to the right by turning the body as before, and there make the Parry and Point as on the left.
Left Rear, Parry, and Point.	Carry the Lance smartly round to the left rear, and make the Parry and Point in that direction.
Right Rear, Parry, and Point.	Make a round Parry from the left rear to the right rear, Parry and Point in that direction as before.
Guard.	As before directed.
Carry Lance.	Bring the Butt to rest in the Bucket, the hand rather in front, as high as the right ear, the elbow close down by the Pole.
SECOND DIVISION. Against Infantry.	In all Points of this Division, the Butt must be raised so as to direct the Point against the centre of an opponent's body standing.
Guard.	As before directed.
Right Parry, and Point.	Drop the Point to the right side, and make both the Parry and Point opposite to the right foot; the Point of the Lance remaining lowered, till the next word of Command.
Left Parry, and Point.	Raise the Lance over the horse's head, and lower it as on the right; parry left and right, bringing the Lance in line with the foot, and give Point as before.
Guard.	As before directed.
Reverse Lance, and Rear Point.	Raise the Point twelve inches, and by a quick motion of the wrist, turn it downwards to the rear; the Butt being sufficiently raised to direct the Point

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
	against Infantry, as before mentioned. With the Butt rather inclined to the left, extend the arm to the front, and dart the Point suddenly to the rear with a full extent of the arm, instantly returning the Lance under the arm.
Guard.	Change the Point to the front with the same motion as it was reversed.
Port Lance, and Rear Point.	Carry the Lance smartly to the left, bringing the centre of the Pole to rest on the left elbow, the Butt to be raised, and Point directed to the left rear, changing the hand under the Lance with the fingers upwards. Then slide the hand up the Pole to the full extent of the arm, and give Point to the rear against Infantry. Return instantly to the Port Lance, and change the hand.
Guard.	As before directed.
Carry Lance.	As before.
THIRD DIVISION. Guard.	As before directed.
Front Wave, and Point.	A Wave is exactly the form of the figure 8; thus , commencing at the bottom, and ending at the upper part. Carry the Lance to the left, lowering it as soon as it has cleared the horse's neck, and form half of the figure 8 to the left, and the other half to the right as above. After a slight pause, deliver Point to the front.
Left Wave and Point.	Form the Wave and deliver the Point to the left, as above directed for the front.
Right Wave, and Point.	Make the Wave and the Point to the right, as above

WORDS OF COMMAND. INSTRUCTIONS.

directed; with this difference, that the Wave must commence from the left.

Round Parry, Port Lance, and Rear Point. Carry the Lance smartly to the left, back to the right, and again to the left, resting the centre of the Pole on the left elbow, and the Point directed to the left rear; change the hand, with the fingers upwards, and run it up the Pole to the full extent of the arm: deliver the Point, and return quickly to the Port.

Round Parry, Reverse Lance, and Rear Point. Parry as above, from left to right, from right to left, and again to the right, lowering the Point as soon as it has cleared the horse's neck, continuing the motion of the Lance, till it rests under the arm, the Point to the rear, horizontal with the Butt: then extend the arm to the front, and give Point to the rear, taking care not to lower the Point in the delivery.

Wave, and Saint George. Throw the Butt smartly to the left, but not so strongly as in the Parry; back to the right, and again to the left: extend the arm above the right shoulder, so as to allow the Lance to turn round upon the forefinger and thumb. When it has formed this circle above the head, grasp it firmly, with the back of the hand to the right, and the Point to the front.

Guard. Lower the Point smartly to the right, and continue the motion, till it comes again to the front, changing the hand so as to bring the Pole under the arm to the Guard.

Carry Lance. As before directed.

To form a Troop for the Lance-Exercise on foot, they must be formed two deep, and be told off by threes, "*Right, Centre, Left;*" and then take side-step to the right, till each man is at arm's

length from his left-hand file. The rear rank steps back altogether twelve paces to the rear, the centre files of each rank then step four paces back, and the left files eight paces, covering well to the front. When mounted, being formed, and told off as above, the centre and left files rein back and cover the front, at the distance of a horse's length each.

To march on foot with the Lance, the Butt must be raised four inches from the ground with the fore-finger and thumb, the Pole resting lightly on the right shoulder.

To dress a Troop of Lancers when mounted, the Lance falls to the hollow of the right shoulder, and is brought up to the Carry at the word "*Eyes Front.*"

In proving distance with the Lance, give Point in the direction required to prove.

Part III.

ON

HORSEMANSHIP;

OR,

MILITARY EQUITATION.

SECTION I.

MOUNTING AND DISMOUNTING POSITIONS BY NUMBERS.

THE Troop being formed, the front and rear rank at open files in front of their horses, holding them by the snaffle reins near the bit, to the height of a man's shoulder, dressing eyes left. As soon as they are dressed and every horse straight upon all fours, the word of Command is given.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
Stand to your Horses.	Every man makes a full step forward, with his right foot to the horse's near side, turning left about on his right toe, so as to front with his horse, and to place himself in line with the horse's near shoulder; holding him with the right hand by the bridoon rein, in line with his own shoulder.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
Prepare to Mount. First Motion.	Face to the right, with the left foot in line with the horse's hoofs, the right parallel with the horse, opposite the stirrup, and in line with the left heel. While thus fronting the horse, first take the bridoon rein in the full of the hand, and then take the bit reins in the centre with the right, placing the little finger of the left hand between them. The left hand must then be brought upon the neck of the horse, about twelve inches from the saddle, below the right.
Second Motion.	Shorten the reins with the right hand, so that the left shall have an easy feeling and equal bearing with both reins of the bit, in the horse's mouth; the right hand remaining over the left.
Third Motion.	With the right hand throw the reins to the off-side, take hold of a lock of the mane, and bring it through the full of the left hand, wrapping it twice or thrice round the left thumb: with the left hand close firmly on the mane and reins; let the right quit the mane, and lay hold of the left stirrup, the fore fingers behind, and the thumb in front of it.
Fourth Motion.	Let the left foot be raised and placed in the stirrup as far as the ball, the knee firm against the saddle on the surcingle, resting on the right toe, and drawing back the left heel; the back of the right hand being placed upon the cantle of the saddle.*
Mount. First Motion.	Make a spring with the right foot from the instep, raising yourself in the stirrup, and throw the weight of

* By the left heel being drawn back as above directed, more power will be gained with the left leg, to aid the horseman in mounting, and the horse will not be rendered uneasy from being touched with his toe.

WORDS OF COMMAND. INSTRUCTIONS.

the body on the left leg; bringing both heels together, keeping the body perpendicular,* and the heels drawn back.

Second Motion. Let the right hand quit the cantle of the saddle, change to the off-holster, and support the body, whilst the right leg passes clear over the horse's quarters and the saddle, to the off-side; let the right knee close on the saddle, and the body come into it without any sensation of abruptness: the left hand continuing on the mane and bridle reins, the right on the holster.

Third Motion. Quit the mane with the left, and the holster with the right hand, and place the bridle hand in the centre of the body, and the bridoon rein in the full of the hand, the thumb on the bit and bridoon reins; the wrist being rounded three inches from the body, the elbow feeling the side, and the arm straight from the elbow: the head being kept well up, the waist forward, and the shoulders pressed back. At the same time, open the thighs, and let yourself down into the saddle, having the heels sunk, toes raised, and well turned in; and take the stirrup with the right foot without the aid of hand or eye: drop the right hand upon the thigh, having the arm extended without constraint, and the thumb on the seam of the trowsers.

Prepare to Dismount. First Motion. With the right hand, the back upwards, take hold of the bit-rein above the left, and let the right foot quit the stirrup.

Second Motion. With the right hand hold the reins, while the left slides forward on them twelve inches from the saddle on the mane, feeling the horse's mouth lightly.

* The Pupil must be cautioned not to seek his chief support in mounting, by pulling with his hands, as his principal aid must be by the spring from the right toe.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
Third Motion.	Drop the reins from the right hand to the off-side, take a lock of the mane with the right, bring it through the left, and twist it twice or thrice round the left thumb, closing the finger on it; place the right hand upon the holster, and keep the body upright.
Dismount. First Motion.	Supporting the body with the right hand and left foot, bring the right leg smartly, without touching the horse's hind quarters or saddle, to the near side: the heels close together, and the body perpendicular; the right hand on the cantle of the saddle, supporting the equilibrium of the body, as in the act of mounting.*
Second Motion.	Lower the body until the right toe touches the ground; when the Pupil will be in the same position, as in the Fourth Motion in preparing to mount.
Third Motion.	Rest on the right foot, quit the left stirrup, and place the left foot in line with the horse's hoofs; the hands remaining as in the former position.
Fourth Motion.	Both hands quitting their hold, face to the left, bringing the body square to the front: with the right hand, during the change, lay quickly hold of the bridoon rein near the bit, and raise the horse's head as high as a man's shoulder, keeping the left hand down by the thigh, and the thumb on the seam of the trowsers.
Stand at Ease.	Bring the hands smartly together, with the thumb of the right hand in the left, the bridoon rein on the right arm; the right foot being drawn back six inches, and the left knee bent, with the body square to the front.

* In mounting and dismounting, the Pupil ought not to be kept longer than a few seconds in this position.

As soon as the Pupil has acquired the above detailed Motions, he must be practised to mount and dismount by making a slight pause between these several Motions; he should also be practised to mount and dismount on the off-side, which will render the horse more steady.

SECTION II.

POSITION ON HORSEBACK WITH STIRRUPS.

A good seat on horseback should be in unity with the horse, and as firm and easy as if the man and horse were one body. Place the Pupil well in the First Position on horseback without stirrups, bend his knee very little, to enable the leg to lie close to the horse's side; measure the stirrup the breadth of a finger under the ancle bone; the measure being taking from the upper edge of the bottom of the stirrup. Those who ride with hussar saddles require one inch longer, as the saddle throws the rider more forward into it. Every Pupil should be instructed to measure the stirrups of another.

In the practice of riding without stirrups, the Pupil should be taught to ride, more by his balance, than by the pressure of any part of his legs; and that the latter should be used only as an assistance to the former. This must also be observed on the receiving of the stirrups, as they are chiefly intended for the purpurpose of mounting and dismounting, for the greater ease of Dragoons on long marches, to give the under part of the leg a resting place, to strengthen the power of the rider in real action, and in the daily practice of riding, to facilitate the pliancy of the rider's body with the action and motion of the horse. Although

the feet rest as far as the ball in the stirrups, and the heels sink at least two inches, the rider is only to bear lightly on them; and as the horse trots, or shakes him upwards, he must have the instep-joint loose and supple, to allow the body to act in unison with the horse's motions, and his heels to sink to the proper position whenever the weight of the body rests on the saddle. A man who rides without this play of the instep, has not only a forced seat on horseback, but produces double the fatigue, both to the horse and himself. If the rider raises his toes when riding without stirrups, he will habituate the instep joint to this position, and be better enabled to give it proper play.

The proper position for the seat with stirrups is, when the nose, breast, centre of the back, and heels, are in a perpendicular line, the knee a little before the line.

When the stirrups are first given to the Learner, they ought to be one or two inches longer than his proper measure, in order to bring him by degrees to ride with them.

It is proper for Pupils to be taught first to ride without stirrups; and having rode without them for some time, they will find some difficulty in riding with them, and *vice versa*. The muscles of the legs become gradually and imperceptibly contracted from constantly riding with stirrups: the best rider should therefore ride without them occasionally, for a minute or two at a time.

To make any further comment on this position would be unnecessary in this place, as it will be observed in another part of the Work.

SECTION III.

POSITION ON HORSEBACK WITHOUT STIRRUPS, WITH A SNAFFLE BRIDLE.

When the Pupil has fastened up his stirrups, the reins should be equally divided with his hands, and be placed between the fore and little finger, the spare reins reclining over the fore-finger, with the thumb closed upon them; having the fingers closed, sitting firmly in the centre of the saddle, the body erect and square to the front, the arms feeling the side gently and steadily. He should attempt to obtain a firm seat, with the weight of his body bearing on the centre of the saddle without inclining over his fork, or back on his seat; having an equal bearing on each of these points: and should he by chance lose his seat, he must endeavour to regain it before he makes any further attempt.

Having obtained a proper seat, he must next acquire the position and balance, carrying his body erect and square to the front, with the small of the back a little pressed forward, the shoulders square and chest advanced, the head perfectly easy, the neck straight, and chin drawn in, looking square to the front; the arms steady, the elbows feeling the sides, void of stiffness; the hands so placed, that the little finger be in line with the elbow, forming a right angle with the shoulder; which will increase the strength of the hand: the wrist a little rounded outward, to allow room for the action of the little fingers, which should be the breadth of a hand or three inches from the body, and the hands about four inches asunder, the thumbs and knuckles pointing towards each other, with the inward hand a little lower than the outward one.

In all turns and aids, the inward hand should have a double feeling of the leading or inward rein, and the other a steady feeling of the outward.

These aids must be performed by the little finger, pulling gently upwards, towards the body; and never downwards, towards the knee. The inside of each thigh should be turned towards the side of the horse, flat to the saddle. The knees must act in concert with the calves of the legs, and ought not to be closed, unless the horseman is in danger of losing all other hold. When the knees are forced or pressed closely against the saddle, the play of the body with the action of the horse is destroyed; they should be kept back, therefore, in line with the girths and surcingle. The calves of the legs are to operate in unison with the hands, which will give an additional hold and power to the seat in case of emergency. The heels are to be stretched down, the toes being raised from the instep,* and as near the horse's sides as the heels.

If the spur is required, it must be applied three or four inches behind the girth, and as low as the legs will possibly admit: but the Pupil should not be allowed spurs, until he has made a considerable progress in his Lessons.

When the rider is in his proper position, his nose, breast, knee, and instep, will be parallel with a perpendicular line; and also his shoulder, elbow, and heel.

As the Pupil becomes well acquainted with the preceding directions, he will discover the utility of them; and by practising with proper Instruction, he will soon be enabled to overcome the first stiffness, and to acquire an easy, pleasant, and steady seat.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
Dismount without Stirrups.	Dismounting may be done on either side of the horse, by the support of both hands on the pommel, raising the body well out of the saddle, prior to the leg being brought over the horse; after which,

* Should the toes not be raised as above directed, in riding without stirrups, the Pupil will not be prepared to bend the instep, when he rides with them; but will have a tendency to raise the heels in the application of the calf of the leg, when they should be well stretched down.

WORDS OF COMMAND. INSTRUCTIONS.

with a rapid motion, advance square to the front; if on the near-side, taking hold of the horse's head with the right hand placed as before directed.

Mount without Stirrups.

By a spring of both legs, assisted with the toes, the body must be brought up even with the centre of the saddle, the waist pressed forward, with the arms straight, and the heels close together; having one hand placed on the back of the saddle, the other holding the reins secure. Then with a smart motion, the leg must be carried over the horse's quarters, and the rider will enter his proper seat, (as before directed,) closing his knees on the saddle, pressing himself gently into it, and acquiring his proper position as quickly as possible.

Rein back.

Great precaution becomes indispensably necessary in this movement, as the Pupil must feel both reins equally; because it is from a steady feeling of the bit, and a gentle pressure of the calves of both legs, that the horse is pressed well up into the hand; by which means he will be made to step properly back, one or two paces only at a time. This, however, must be done slowly, and the rider at the beginning must not raise his hand, as that would throw too much weight upon the horse's haunches, which ought to be most cautiously avoided until he is duly prepared by practice.

Forward

Press the horse gently forward with the calves of the legs, easing the hands at the same time.

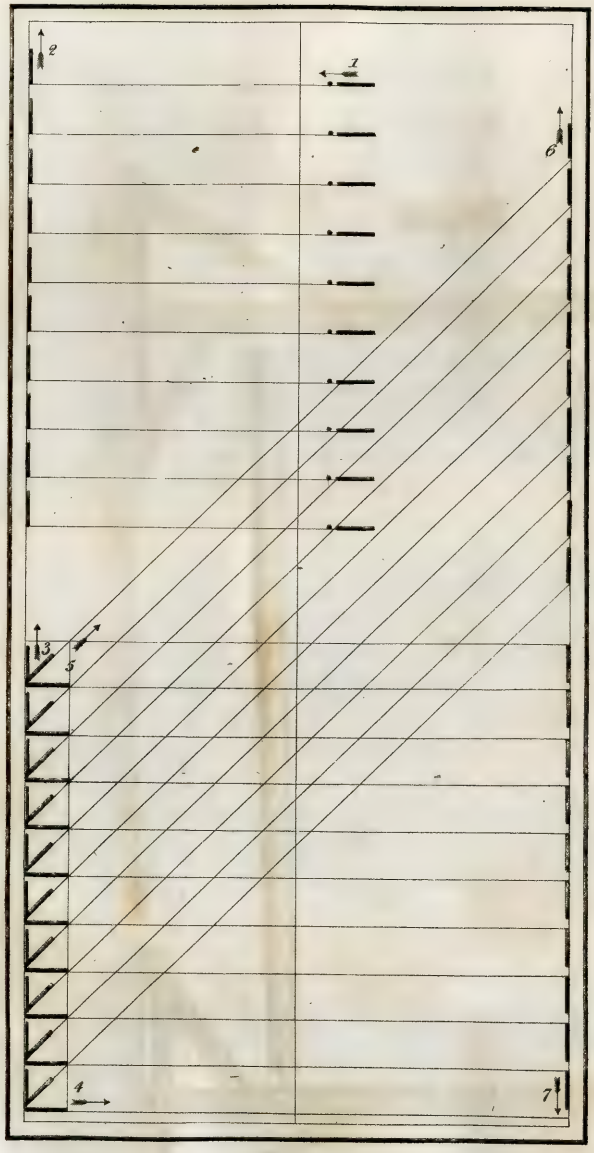
Right about turn

In this practice the Pupil should be taught to apply his aids, to make use of his right or inward rein, without losing the feeling of the left, and to raise the horse

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
	in turning, by bringing the little finger of each hand towards the body, but not down towards the knee, without the hands being crossed. The inward rein should have a double purchase, with an additional pressure of the right leg, and at the same time the horse should be gently pressed up to the hand, to teach him to obey, and follow the leading rein. By inverting the above instructions, they will become applicable to the left about turn.
Right Pass.	The horse's fore quarters lead in the passage to the right, the fore and hind legs forming parallel lines, crossing each other. With a strong pressure of the calf of the left leg, make the horse yield his haunches, answering to the feeling of the right or leading rein. This Lesson prepares the horse for passages in close Ranks, and by reversing the different aids, he will be prepared for passing to the left.

On the first contemplation of this Work, it was not the intention of the Author to write so much on the subject of EQUITATION; his principal object being to give proper instructions for the positions on horse-back, that might be required for the Gentlemen of the Yeomanry Cavalry; combining all the advantages of grace, ease, and elegance, that those respectable Corps might require. But at the request of many Pupils, as well as other Ladies and Gentlemen, he has been induced to enlarge upon the Work more than he originally intended; being convinced that elegance of deportment is a very essential point for young Ladies and Gentlemen to acquire, in the practice of the useful and admirable science of Riding, by which the limbs acquire additional vigour, and the constitution is improved in health and strength.

The various Sections of the Work, fully elucidate the proper positions and different aids when on horseback, with the turnings, &c., but they cannot possibly be brought into full and efficient



→ *Denotes the Marching and Dressing point.*
— *Supposed to be a mounted Horse or file.*

N°. 1 Ten Horses formed in the Centre at open Files.
2 Right turn on the arrival at the Wall.
3 Halting after riding round the Square or House.
4 Right turn after the Halt.
5 Right inclined or Files right file.
6 Arrival at the Wall or Line and going round the left of the House or Square.
7 Showing the difference of a Turn Halting or on the March.

12 9 6 3
1
2
3
4
5
6
Feet

practice, except in a Riding-School, where the Instructer will be prepared to convey more extensive information than what can be herein stated; and as Gentlemen who have families frequently reside at too great a distance from a place where this science is regularly practised, they may, with little trouble and expense, form an open School upon their own ground, in the following manner. Form an oblong square, twenty-five yards by thirteen, having a certain number of wooden uprights driven down to form the square, with two holes in each, sufficiently large for the admission of ropes, one two feet from the ground, and the other four feet and half, with an additional upright to form a gateway; which will preclude the possibility of fear arising in the breast of the Pupil from the risk of the horse's running away. On such a ground the Lessons may be performed with accuracy, and with greater advantage in fair weather than in a covered School; which will oftentimes occasion sickness, and dizziness of the head. The open School will be found to produce the contrary effect; tending to brace the muscles, increase the vigorous action of the frame, and promote a healthy constitution. The annexed Plate will elucidate the various turnings, &c., in the practice of the Riding-School.

In School Practice, the Instructer will have his Pupils under his immediate observation; so that the different turnings, aids, inclinings, &c., can be properly put into practice: and from six to eight Pupils may receive instruction together. A moveable Leaping Bar may be easily provided, and so constructed that it may be moved at pleasure. The Bar should be about eight feet in the clear, working in the crevice of two uprights, about seven feet in height. A representation of the Leaping Bar is given in another Plate immediately following.

SECTION IV.

THE BRIDLE HAND AND ITS AIDS WITH THE BIT.

As this part of the Work is particularly appropriated to the use of Yeomanry Cavalry, it will become necessary to explain the proper aids that will be required when mounted.

A Military Horseman is of little use if he cannot manage his horse and trust to him upon all occasions. To obtain a steady, light hand, the rider must study to keep his horse's mouth sensibly light and fresh. In the point of giving Lessons in Riding, great attention and care are necessary on the part of the Instructer, and the greatest possible care, tenderness, and patience on that of the Rider, to preserve the most valuable part of a horse, which is a light, fresh mouth.

There is but one position for the bridle-hand, and the less it moves the better: from any aid it may have to give, it should immediately return to its former position. Military Horsemen are not expected to be so close in their aids as a managed rider, yet attentive members will show a pride in the steadiness of their horses' heads. The bridle-hand being well placed, requires but little room for the management of the horse.

The bridle-hand takes the bit-reins, divided by the little finger, the ends thrown over the fore finger; the bridoon-reins are taken in the middle, flat on the top of the bit-reins, through the full of the hand, the fingers closed, the thumb and fore finger firm on the reins, the left elbow on the hip: the arm being steady against the

side, without force or stiffness, supports the hand three inches from the body, the little finger being in line with the point of the elbow; the hand, shoulder, and elbow, forming a right angle, which increases the strength, and adds firmness to the hand. The wrist must be rounded, the finger-nails in front of the centre of the body, and the back of the hand towards the horse's neck. From this position of the bridle-hand, the little finger, being three inches from the body, should have three lines of action to aid and guide the horse.

The first aid is towards the breast, having the wrist light and pliable; at the same time the horse being well pressed up with the legs, which will bring him into a proper action in his walk.

The second aid is with the end of the little finger, pointed towards the right shoulder: the feeling of the hand with the strong pressure of the right leg will turn the horse to the right, and as the hand turns the fore-part of the horse, the right leg with the assistance of the left has the effect of turning the hind-part, and the aid of the hand may be numbered off, as, 1, 2, 3, 4, &c., agreeably to the strength and pliability of the horse's mouth.

The third aid requires the back of the hand to be turned up, having the little finger towards the left, and as the power of the aid becomes increased by the numbers as before specified, having the elbow drawn back, and with a strong feeling of the left leg, assisted by the right, turns the horse to the left.

In bringing the horse to the canter, the palm of the hand should be turned up, with the little finger pointing towards the left shoulder, which, combined with the pressure of both legs, and having a light, easy, and feeling wrist, will be found to produce the desired effect: thus the horse will be led and lifted up at each turn by the leading rein. The outward rein has the greatest power in the turns, and the rider should have a pleasant feeling of the horse's mouth without allowing it to become troublesome or to lay heavy on the hand.

Great patience and unremitted attention should be displayed on the part of the Instructer, as it is necessary to form the rider's hand and horse's mouth to act in unison, and in conformity with the different aids as laid down; to enable him to have a firm and steady, yet light and easy hand, preserving a gentle, pleasant touch and sympathy with the mouth, and at the same time having him strictly at command ready to execute any order.

The aids with any bit should be light and yielding to the horse, but the aids of the curb-bit cannot be too light: the rider having his horse always up to the hand, and if not so pressed, he is worse than one that leans on the bit; for there should be no jerk or pull allowed, and after every aid the hand should return to the first position, with no deviation except in cases of necessity. From a quick and steady application of the aids, with the support and able assistance of the calves of the legs, the horse becomes compelled to obey.

SECTION V.

THE FITTING OF THE APPOINTMENTS, ETC., TO THE HORSE.

It ought to be the peculiar study of the rider to see that the bit and head-stall fit without pinching, that the mouth-piece be sufficiently wide, and rest in the horse's mouth about an inch above the lower tusk; and that it be so placed, that the upper tusk does not touch it when the horse closes his mouth. As for mares, which have no tusk, the position of the bit will be rather more than two inches above the corner tooth; the branches are to be

perpendicular, and the upper lips of the bit are not to lie too close to the fleshy part covering the horse's grinders: the cheek-pieces of the head-stall must be erect and behind the sharp projecting cheek bone.

When the bit and head-stall are properly placed, the nose-band should be buckled under the bridoon head-stall, so that a finger can enter and play with ease under the nose-band in front of the horse's nose; which may be allowed to be a little slacker with a young horse until he becomes accustomed to it. Take hold of the curb with the right hand, having the palm of the hand upwards under the bridoon reins, turn the curb outwards, the left assisting, until every link feels smooth; holding it with the right hand, the left takes the curb-hook between the fore finger and thumb, and the right hand without making any turn towards the hook, lays the curb down in it. At first the curb should be laid on loose for a young horse or for one not accustomed to the bit. The proper fitting of the curb, is, when the finger can play with ease betwixt the under jaw-bone and the curb; having the bit straight and precluded from falling back. When the curb is proved, should there be more than two or three loose links prior to the curb being laid on, the first link should be fixed on the curb-hook.

It will be found a mistake to place the bit either higher or lower, or to make the curb longer, with a view of easing the horse's mouth. In a bit that is well placed, if too loosely curbed, the branches fall back, and the port will be found to advance against the roof of the horse's mouth; by which means he is tormented and becomes fretful.

Should the curb be loose, the bit must consequently lose its proper purchase upon the bars; and when the hand attempts to afford any aid, it is by no means certain, not having its proper bearing; the mouth-piece acting as a cylinder upon the bars, instead of resting upon a fixed point.

It will be found that a loose curbed horse has more liberty at idle moments, but as soon as the rider applies the aid of his hand, he suffers more, from the purchase not being equal to that of a well placed curbed bit. High ports will be discovered to be a great evil, especially with a loose curb, and instead of acting as a relief to the tongue, the port presses against the roof of the mouth; which will at times occasion the horse to throw his head up with open mouth. Some horses acquire a trick of playing with the curb, and amusing themselves by continually raising their heads. The cause of this is, the bit being improperly placed, having the curb too loose, or the hand not sufficiently light and steady: but it is to be observed, that a curb too tight will be found still more objectionable, as it tortures the horse, destroys the mouth, and in other respects is productive of bad results.

SECTION VI.

PREPARING RIDERS FOR LEAPING, ETC.

When horses are to be brought to the Leaping-Bar, the riders should be aware that there is no other way than leaping over; to accomplish which, it ought not to be too frequently repeated; and two feet in height will be found perfectly sufficient for the practice of young beginners.

STANDING LEAP.

In the practice of this Leap, the rider should at first use his bridoon reins, keeping his horse straight; and in that position, bring him to the Leap. The rider ought to understand, that

although he has kept his horse straight, he must not pull, but press him forward with both legs, sinking each heel as low as possible, laying both knees, the calves of the legs, and feet, flat to the horse, by which means he will compass the horse with his legs. In the Walking or Standing Leap, he should halt, until he raises the horse's knees as high as the object before him; and at that moment, with the assistance of both legs, the rider must press the horse over the Bar, and be careful that he has his head free during the act of Leaping. As the horse is rising to the Leap, the rider's body should incline forward, and at the moment that the horse rises, the body should be kept erect; as the weight becomes equally balanced in the centre of the saddle, and it will not be found to answer so well if the body is thrown too much back; for the rider by this often loses his balance, and extends his elbows to regain it, and by that violence, jerks the horse's mouth, which is often the means of throwing him back, and prevents him from finishing his natural spring and landing. At the landing, the legs and heels should be well pressed down, as it would become dangerous for the knees to be drawn up. The rider should practise well the different aids of the legs, by the proper application of which he cannot be taken by surprise.

The rider and horse ought not to practise the Flying Leap, until a proficiency has been attained in the Standing Leap; the former to be a perfect master of the aids and his seat on horseback, the latter of coolly taking the Leap. Should the horse's fore-legs and hind-quarters touch the Bar, there must be a fault either in the rider or horse, which ought to be corrected by the Instructer. When a horse is found to be impatient for Leaping, he should be halted a few steps, and by that means be brought coolly to the Bar; for one that is allowed to hurry, will be found to be an uncertain Leaper.

FLYING LEAP.

The rider that has perfected himself in the Standing Leap, will soon accomplish the Flying Leap; and as the motion of the horse

is easier and quicker, the body of the rider will not become subject to the slow rocking motion that accompanies the Standing Leap. The horseman must have confidence in his horse, that he will leap coolly and safely. A good rider will always have it in his power to prevent his horse from taking a false Leap, and animate him to exertion, should he stand in need of it. In a canter, the horse ought not to be hurried; the head should be kept straight, and he should rise to his Leap at least half his length before he touches the Bar. Should he rise too close in his canter before he touches the Bar, he may easily be strained, as he advances with a rapid motion; and one that becomes too soon animated, will frequently be found deficient in covering the Leap, which would be likely to injure his hind-quarters if not his back. It will consequently require attention in this part of the instruction, to be patiently waiting the progress of the rider, &c., as in this Lesson it will be found that practice alone can insure confidence.

In receiving Lessons on Horsemanship, it is highly proper at the beginning, that the different parts of the Practice should be performed without stirrups, and in fact, the first part of every Lesson; also to mount and dismount, both on the near and off-side, which tends to create action, quickness, and vigour in the Pupil, strengthens the muscles, and naturally leads to a preparation for stronger exercise and exertion.

Part IV.

SECTION I.

OBSERVATIONS.

Vigorous exercise has been always recommended to youth, as being greatly conducive to health, strength, and growth. Of this description are the succeeding Practices, which will be found of great utility to the human frame, by opening the chest and affording the lungs ample space and power for a full respiration. They tend to square the shoulders, strengthen the muscles, and have often proved effectual in removing deformities, whether occasioned by natural weakness, or infirmity, or otherwise; as in the cases of crooked arms, knees bending inwards or outwards, and a variety of other instances: in the cure of which, these exercises tend considerably to assist nature. Great care, however, is required on the part of the Instructer, to commence with easy Lessons, and proceed gradually to those which are more difficult of performance. To prepare for other gymnastic exercises, the Pupil should begin with the practice of the *Dumb Bells*, which will be now described; see *Dumb Bell Practice*, in the following Section: and care must be taken that the weight of the Dumb Bells is proportioned to the strength of the Practitioner.

The following System of Rules may be adopted for this Practice, and in Academies, the Pupils should be formed into Classes, comprising from nine to twelve each.

SECTION II.

DUMB BELL PRACTICE.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
Attention.	THE Pupil must stand perpendicular, with the neck well stretched up, and chin drawn in; having the shoulders pressed back, toes turned out in proportion, knees braced up, and the hands closed upon the Bells; the arms straight down and pressed back. When properly placed, a plumb line should touch the shoulder, hip, and ancle.
Tell off by threes from the Right.	Tell off "*Right, Centre, Left,*" turning the head with the delivery of the word.
Prepare for Dumb Bell Practice.	The Right of threes advances a full pace to the front, the Left of threes retires one full pace; at the same time covering the interval correctly.
Prove distance.	Let both arms be extended as high and in line with the shoulders; at the same time taking care that each Pupil has proper distance, and maintains his position as before directed.

WORDS OF COMMAND. INSTRUCTIONS.

As you were. To be placed properly at attention, with the hands close at the side.

Right Arm form half-circle. Raise the right arm in a circular direction to the front, carrying it on until well extended straight over the head, the neck well stretched up, with the shoulders square to the front.

Two. *Caution.*

At the word *Two*, bring the hand to the shoulder, as directed in Figure 2, Frontispiece, then without a pause, extend the arm with the palm of the hand to the front; and in that position finish the circle by pressing the shoulder and arm well back, concluding by placing the arm at attention. This part of the Practice may be repeated six or eight times, as the Pupil can bear it; care being taken that he commence with short Lessons, as the muscles will be found to be weak at first. Repeated practice will have the effect of increasing their strength.

Left Arm form half-circle. This is performed in the same manner as with the right; and here the Instructer should be peculiarly careful to observe, that the arms be practised to perform their motions with equal strength, and that the shoulders be of equal height: as a great deal depends upon a strict attention to this part of the system. Should any deformity appear, it may be soon rectified by proper care, and the practice may be repeated as often as it may be thought necessary.

To the front extend. Bring the Bells as high as the breast, and with a strong motion press them well to the front, (which motion will round the shoulders) and keep the arms

WORDS OF COMMAND. INSTRUCTIONS.

perfectly straight in line with the shoulders, holding the body erect, as in Figure 3.

One. *Caution.*

Separate the hands, and with a smart circular motion raise them straight over the head; with the neck well stretched up, and the eyes so fixed as to see the Bells. See Frontispiece, Figure 4.

Two. *Caution.*

Lower the hands a little, then with a smart motion extend the arms, pressing them well out (but slowly) to the rear, forcing the shoulders well back, bringing the hands to attention. The Pupil at the same time must stand perfectly erect: this may be repeated as before directed.

Beat to the rear. Bring the Bells as high as the breast; and at the word *Front*, they must be forced strongly out, so that the shoulders may become properly rounded.

Two. Beat them strongly to the rear, with the hands as high as the shoulders, the head well up, the waist drawn in, and the shoulders well pressed back.—(See Figure 5.)—This, being a strong Practice, should not be too frequently repeated.

One. Bring the Bells to the front, in line with, and as high as the shoulder; as shown in Figure 3.

Two. Force the elbows well back, as high as the shoulder, with the hands even with the hips, the knees braced up, the hips drawn in, and the shoulders leaning well forward. See Figure 6.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
Three.	Press the arms down to *attention,* with the shoulders well back; the body at the same moment to be placed perpendicular, the neck stretched up, the chin in; and taking care to be well placed in every particular. This should be quickly done, and often repeated.
	The Instructer should then go to the rear, and take the hand of the Pupil in his own, with the back of the hands opposite each other, and press them gently to to the rear; cautiously avoiding to injure the Pupil.
Lay down Dumb Bells.	Stoop as low as the floor, and bending the knees, leave the Bells by your side: then after a slight pause, raise the body smartly up to *attention,* with the arms and fingers straight, and fingers joining each other; the palm of the hand to the front, pressing back the thumbs, and the hands resting on the seams of the trowsers. The neck to be stretched up, the chin brought in, and the shoulders pressed back, as before directed.
Stand at Ease.	Bring the palms of the hands smartly together, and by turning the hands bring the thumb of the right hand within the left; the right foot being drawn back six inches, the left knee bent, and the shoulders square to the front.
Attention.	Spring up to *attention* without the *Dumb Bells,* as before directed.

SECTION III.

POSITION OF THE PUPIL, AND PROPER WAY OF STEPPING.

After the Dumb Bells have been well practised, the Pupils are still ranged in Classes, in single rank, each standing perfectly erect, with the knees braced, the neck stretched up, the chin held in, and the toes turned out proportionally; the arms straight, the shoulders brought back with a pair of finger-boards, in which the fingers are placed behind the back, and turned inwards. This tends to strengthen the muscles of the arms and shoulders, and to keep the Pupil upright.—(See a representation of the Finger-boards in the Frontispiece.)

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
Balance step forward, in three Motions.	Each Pupil makes a full step to the front with his left foot, bringing up the right heel to the rear, and bending the knee; the whole weight of the body resting on the left leg, with the knee braced; the body being perfectly erect, or otherwise he will not be able to stand.
One.	Bring the right foot smartly forward to the front, keeping both knees braced, pressing the toe out and down by swelling the instep; with both heels in the direction of one straight line.
Two.	Bring the right foot back into the rear, into the position from which it was advanced.

WORDS OF COMMAND	INSTRUCTIONS.

Three. Step out smartly a full pace to the front with the right foot, placing it firmly on the ground without any pause, and bring up the left foot in the manner previously directed for the right; preserving the body erect and perfectly steady, without wavering to the right or left.

This should be frequently practised, and also with the left foot the same as the right; but not too often at one time; as it has a great influence on the arms and shoulders. Having attained proficiency in this practice, they may then be instructed to march by numbers.

One. At the word *One,* step out a full pace to the front with the left foot, and without any pause, bring forward the right; still keeping the body perfectly upright, the heels in a line with each other, the instep swelling, and the toe turned out. The Instructer should have this repeated as often as he may think necessary.

Change Step. This is performed when marching, by bringing the right foot up to the left, and stepping off again a proper pace with the left. This practice is necessary to prepare the Learner for recovering the proper step when he finds himself stepping with the wrong foot; in order that he may be enabled to keep in with those with whom he is walking.

After some proficiency has been attained in the previous exercises, the Instructer must practise his Classes in double quick time; which by increasing the pace, tends materially to give freedom and full power of action to the limbs.

SECTION IV.

EXTENSION MOTIONS.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
First extension Motion, prepare.	WITH a smart motion the elbows must be forced well back, the body leaning forward from the hips, with the knees perfectly straight; the palms of the hands well turned up and straight from the wrist. Then after a slight pause, press them smartly down as low as the knees, still straight from the wrist, at the same time bringing the shoulders well forward.
One.	Raise the arms well stretched out in a circular direction, to the front, until they come above the head and are well extended; with the hands and fingers straight from the wrist, the nails upwards, and the head so raised as to be enabled to see the hands.
Two.	With a smart motion separate the hands, keeping the arms straight, and pressing them back in an oblique direction to the rear; the palms of the hands upwards, and fingers extended: continue the circle, pressing back the shoulders at the same time, until the hands are brought to the position of *Attention*.
Three.	Press the thumbs outwards, with the palms of the hands to the front, and keeping the arms straight, raise them in an oblique direction to the rear; pressing back the shoulders until the thumbs meet over the head, with the palms to the front, the arms extended, and the head kept well up.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
Four.	Bend the body forward, keeping the arms and knees braced, until the fingers touch the ground, with the thumbs meeting; and as the arms are brought forward, the head must come forward with them at the same time.
Five.	Raise the body gradually with the hands and arms flexible and easy, until they are brought to the position of *Attention.*

Those who are unacquainted with the use of the Sword, would consider the Extension Motions, as a useless Exercise: but they will be found essentially serviceable in preparing the Pupil for the Sword; as they tend to make him stand erect, and to render the joints supple, &c.

SECTION V.

PRACTICE OF POSITIONS.

It will now be necessary to proceed to the Positions, &c., which are of considerable service; for should the Pupil not be expert in them, and not calculated to show a good front, it would be advisable not to attempt the use of the Sword until he had arrived at a greater proficiency: for nothing can be accomplished in the Infantry part of the Exercise, without making a great proficiency in this practice. The whole often depends upon taking a good and quick position, and on giving power to the Cut and Thrust, as well as avoiding those of the antagonist. This part of the

Practice cannot be too strongly recommended: and to give the Learner an idea of these positions, they are performed by Words of Command as Motions, which will, when proficiency is attained be practised by numbers.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
First Position in three Motions.	*Caution.*
	With a quick motion, bring the arms to the rear and hollow of the back, grasping the right arm above the elbow upon the inside with the left hand, and supporting the left with the right.
Two.	Make a half-face to the left by turning upon both heels, so that the left toe points to the left; with the head remaining square to the front.
Three.	Bring the right foot smartly in front of the left heel, with the right toe pointing to the front, the feet forming a right-angle; the shoulders being square to the left, and the head to the front.
Second Position in two Motions.	Bend the knees low down, and quite slowly; pressing them well out, with the right heel a little raised, still maintaining an erect position of the body, with the head to its proper front.
Two.	Advance the right foot smartly eighteen inches in front of the left heel, without bringing the body forward in the least, or inclining the foot either to the right or left; but preserve the angle, with the right heel precisely in front of the left. The right heel should be perpendicular to the instep, the whole weight of the body resting on the left leg, leaving the right perfectly at liberty to beat the attack, or to be brought to the first Balance-motion, without moving the body.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
Balance Motions. One.	Bring the right toe six inches in the rear of the left heel, resting it lightly on the ground with the heel perpendicular to it; the body remaining perfectly steady, with the knees well pressed out.
Two.	Raise the body by extending the left knee slowly.
Three.	Bend the left knee as in the Position prior to the Second Motion.
Four.	Step smartly to the front in the Second Position with the right foot, beating the single attack.
First Position.	Bring the right heel smartly up to the left, in the First Position, as before directed.
Third Position in two Motions.	Bring the right shoulder to the front by drawing in the hip, leaning a little forward, bending the right knee, and raising the right heel a little.
Two.	Step out smartly to the front about thirty-six inches, or more if the legs will allow it, with the right knee perpendicular to the instep, and the left kept straight and firm; the body well pressed back over it, the shoulders square to the left, and the heels in line with each other.
Second extension Motion, prepare.	Loose the hands from the arms, close the fists, and bring them gradually round to the front, the knuckles meeting at the bottom of the waistcoat; then gradually raise them to the breast, pressing the wrists well in, and bringing the elbows to the front, so that the shoulders become well rounded.
One.	Separate the hands, turning the backs upwards as they rise, keeping the elbows parallel with them;

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
	pressing the shoulders well back as the hands separate, and drawing them closely in. Then complete the Motion by extending the arms and fingers in a diagonal line, having the right hand as high as the head, and perpendicular to the right toe, and the left a little above the left knee, with the palms of the hands turned up.
Two.	Close the right hand and bend the elbow; at the same time pressing the body forward until the elbow meets the knee: the back of the hand to the front, with the thumb close to the shoulder; and the left hand as high as the head, the palm upwards and perpendicular to the left knee, the head being kept well up, and square to the front.
Three.	Raise the body, keeping the hand close to the shoulder; pressing the right knee well forward, and the body well back over the left; and with a smart motion, throw out the right arm and hand to the Position prior to the Second Motion.
Four.	Raise the body by an extension of the right knee.
Five.	Press forward the right knee, and resume the Position prior to the Fourth Motion.
First Position.	Spring up to the First Position, bringing the arms to the small of the back, as described under the head of *First Position in three Motions.*
Front.	With a smart turn on the left heel, bring the body to the front, raising the right foot from the ground, and bringing the hands down, to be properly placed at *Attention,* as before directed.
Stand at Ease.	As before directed.—See *Dumb Bell Practice.*

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
Attention.	Drop the hands smartly to the thighs, bringing the left foot up at the same time to the Position of *Attention.*
	After the Pupil has made himself master of the foregoing Instructions, he may recommence the Practice by combining each of the three Positions into one Motion; so that by frequent practice he may attain quickness, and be enabled to change with facility to any of the Positions required, without losing his balance.
Positions by Numbers.—One.	Raise the right foot clear of the ground; then face to the left on the heel, and place the right in front of it, bringing the arms to the small of the back, in one Motion; which combines the former three into one.
Two.	Come to the *Second Position* in one Motion.
Balance Motions. One.	Bring the right toe six inches behind the left heel, as before directed in the Balance-Motions.
Two.	Raise the body by slowly bracing the left knee.
Three.	Bend the left knee as before, to the Position prior to the Second Motion.
Four.	Bring forward the right foot to the Second Position, beating the single attack.
First Position.	Spring up to the First Position, as before directed.
Three.	Step out smartly to the Third Position in one Motion.
	(*Note.*—The numbers may be changed as the Drill-Master may think proper, thus, First Balance Motion, Two; First Balance Motion, Three. The Balance Motions should be practised from the

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
	Second and Third Positions, until they can be done without wavering.
Two.	Come smartly to the Second Position.
Single Attack.	Raise the right foot, and beat it smartly on the ground, preserving the balance well on the left.
Double Attack.	Raise the right foot, and beat twice; first with the heel, and secondly, with the flat of the foot.
Advance.	Advance the right foot six inches, beating smartly the single attack, as it comes to the ground; then bring up the left foot to the same distance without beating the attack; the weight of the body being still upon the left leg.
Retire.	Step back six inches with the left foot, without beating the attack, moving the body with it; with a quick Motion draw back the right foot the same distance, beating the single attack.
First Position.	Come to the First Position, as before directed.
	The single and double attacks are used in advancing and retiring, and are intended to intimidate the opponent; and thereby to gain the advantage of making an offensive movement, or the opportunity of retiring to avoid that of the opponent. Single Attack is always made on coming to the First or inside and outside Guard.
Front.	Drop the hands to the thighs, bracing the knees, raising the right foot from the ground; and with a smart motion come to the front on the left heel, resuming the proper Position as directed under the the head of *Attention.*

The preceding portion of Drill is intended to give the Pupil a free and active use of his limbs; a thorough command of which, combined with a knowledge of the best Position for applying the the activity and force of the muscular powers, will not only facilitate the use of the Sword, but contribute much to his advantage, by giving a superior efficacy to the Cuts and Guards. It will enable the Learner to obtain more easily that pliability and strength in his Position, which may be required for assaulting, defending, or quickly returning the Attack upon his opponent.

In all Positions where both knees are bent, the more so the better; and in that position the weight of the body should rest on the left leg, that the right may be perfectly at liberty to advance upon his adversary, or retire from his Attack.

SECTION VI.

THE INFANTRY SWORD-EXERCISE.

The Learner being perfect in the preparatory movements, may now be allowed to take the Sword; and must make himself acquainted with its different parts, as shown in the Plate.

The weakest part of the Sword is that half next to the Point, which is called the *Foible*, and the other part next to the Hilt, being the strongest, is called the *Forte*.

All Guards should be made, if possible, in such manner, that the Forte shall meet the opponent's Foible, and all Cuts within eight inches of the Point, so that the Sword may clear itself, and be at liberty immediately to return to any Guard which may be required.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
Draw Swords.	Let the right hand be smartly thrown across the body, seize the Hilt of the Sword, and placing the Sling on the wrist, and giving it two or three smart turns inwards, draw it six or eight inches with the edge to the rear: then by the second motion draw it out of the Scabbard with an extended arm; then sink it to the *recover*; i. e., the guard as high as the chin, with the edge to the left, and Blade erect. After a pause, drop the Sword to the *carry*, the elbow feeling the side, the arms straight out, and the Blade perpendicular, with the wrist rounded a little inwards.
Slope Swords.	Let the back of the Sword fall upon the shoulder, by easing the third and fourth fingers, still supporting it with the fore-finger and thumb, and preserving the position of the arm as in the former Motion.
Carry Swords.	Let the Blade be brought perpendicular to the Hilt as before, by closing the fingers firm on the Grip.
Return Swords.	Raise the right hand firmly with a smart motion to the hollow of the left shoulder, with the back of the hand and edge of the Sword to the front, the Blade erect. Then pause, and drop the point of the Sword to the rear by the left shoulder, and place it in the Scabbard, keeping the back to the rear; and bring the hand and arm in line with the shoulder square across the body. By the next motion replace the Sword in the Scabbard, and with two or three smart turns of the hand inwards undo the Sword-knot; placing the hand across the body with fingers extended, until a motion is given for hands down.
Draw Swords.	As before directed.
Prepare to perform Sword-Exercise.	Being at *Attention* with sloped Swords, come to the

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
	First Position with the left arm placed in the hollow of the back, and the fingers doubled.
Prove distance of Files.	Bring the shoulders square to the front, laying the Sword to the right; then extend the arm in a horizontal line with the shoulder, with the edge to the right and Blade flat.
Slope Swords.	As before directed.
Front prove distance of Ranks.	Bring forward the right shoulder by drawing in the hip and bending the right knee, and after making a slight pause, step out to the Third Position, with the right arm extended and the Sword lying on the shoulder. Then extend the Sword smartly to the front, with the edge to the right, in a horizontal line with the shoulder.
Slope Swords.	As before directed.
Guard.	Step out to the Second Position, at the same time extending the arm in front of the right shoulder, bringing the Sword out to the front, placing the thumb along the Back-plate, turning the edge up, with the Point inclining to the left, and eighteen inches lower than the Hilt, which will be in line with Number 1, pointing to Number 4 on the Figure in the Target. The wrist must be perpendicular to the right foot, and so raised, that the opponent may be seen under the Forte near the Hilt; the left shoulder brought well up, and a reserve in the arm.

It will be necessary to observe that in the First Guard, the left shoulder must be brought up to the front, and in delivering all Cuts and Points, it should be pressed well to the rear.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
	In making all Guards and Points, the thumb should be placed along the Back-plate, and in making the Cuts and Parries, on the Grip. In finishing the circle of the Parries, the hand must be well raised.
Inside Guard.	Drop the elbow to the front of the hip, with the edge of the Sword to the left, having the wrist over the right foot and in line with the elbow; the palm of the hand upwards, and the point as high as the face of your opponent; at the same time beating the Single Attack.—(See Figure in the Target.)
Outside Guard.	Turn the edge of the Sword to the right, with the knuckles upwards; the arm remaining precisely in the same position as before: which is done by turning the wrist to the right.
Assault.	Spring up to the First Position, and bring the hand as high as the right temple; the elbow bent, inclining towards the centre of the Target, with the edge rather to the right; the hips drawn in, and the body inclining a little forward.
One.	Cut diagonally from right to left, and extend the arm to give a sufficient force to it, following the line from 1 to 4, as shown in the Target, left cheek; and as the Point clears the circle, bring the back of the hand to the left temple, with the edge inclined to the left.
Two.	Extend the arm and cut diagonally along the line from 2 to 3, continuing the circle until the back of the Sword comes in line with the right elbow, with the Point dropped, and edge to the front, directed towards 3; the hand being nearly as high as the shoulder.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
Three.	Cut diagonally upwards, following the line from 3 to 2, continuing the sweep until the wrist comes in front of the left shoulder, with the edge inclining from 4 to 1.
Four.	Cut diagonally upwards in the line from 4 to 1, and continue the motion of the Sword until the hand comes to the right temple, with the Sword flat on the shoulder, and edge to the right.
Five.	Expand the arm, and direct the Cut on the horizontal line from 5 to 6, or from right to left, bringing the back of the hand to the left ear, with the flat of the Sword on the shoulder, and edge to the left.
Six.	Cut horizontally along the line from 6 to 5, and bring the wrist to the right temple, with the Blade over the shoulder, and the edge upwards.
Seven.	Cut vertically downward from 7 to the centre of the Target, staying the arm, when it descends as low as the shoulder.
First Point.	Turn the edge of the Sword upwards to the right, placing the thumb along the Back-plate, and the fore-finger along the Grip, and draw back the wrist until the back of the hand is in line with the right eye, with the edge up; bringing up the left shoulder and leaning a little forward.
Two.	Deliver the Point smartly to the front towards the centre of the Target, with the left shoulder well pressed back to the rear, and the right brought forward. This greatly strengthens the Point, as in the delivery the hand must be well raised, to form a Guard for

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
	your own protection; and this must be observed both in the Second and Third Points.
Second Point.	Draw back the elbow, having the palm of the hand and edge of the Sword up, and the Hilt in front of the right breast.
Two.	Deliver the Point smartly to the front, directed towards the breast of the Figure in the Target, with the edge of the Sword kept up, and the hand well raised in the delivery.
Third Point.	Drop the wrist to the hip, with the stirrup of the Sword resting on the back of the hand, the edge up, the left shoulder brought forward, and hip drawn in.
Two.	Deliver the Point with a smart motion towards the abdomen of the Figure represented in the Target, raising the wrist as high as the shoulder, with the left shoulder pressed well to the rear.
Guards.	This is but a necessary caution for the Seven Guards that follow, denoted by *First, Second, Third, &c.* If the Learner pays proper attention to the Target, which should be placed before him when practising the Guards, he will have but little occasion for any other directions.
First Guard.	Bring the hand in line with, and in front of the left shoulder, with the arm extended, and edge to the left, and the Sword so placed, as to represent Number 1 in the Target.
Second.	Turn the edge to the right, drawing the elbow well back as expressed in the Target, *Second Guard,* with the body leaning forward.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
Third.	Drop the Point of the Sword to the right, with the edge downwards, and bring the wrist across the body, in front of the left shoulder; the arms straight, the Point inclining to the right, and a little to the front: the Sword being accurately placed in the Position of *Third Guard* on the Target.
Fourth.	Turn the edge inwards to the right, and place the Sword opposite to the *Fourth Guard*, as marked in the Target, with the wrist and Point advanced to the right front, the arm extended, and edge down.
Fifth.	Turn the edge outwards to the left, having the wrist as high as the shoulder; with the arms straight, but rather inclining to the left front, opposite to the horizontal line, marked *Fifth Guard.*
Sixth.	Turn the edge outwards to the right, with the wrist as high as the right shoulder, so that the Sword may be opposite to the line marked *Sixth Guard.*
Seventh.	Raise the wrist above the right ear, in front of, and rather higher than the head, with the edge upwards, and the Point dropping about eight or nine inches, as shown in the Target by the line marked *Seventh Guard.*
Left Parry.	Drop the wrist in front of the right shoulder, and about the same height, the Blade perpendicular, and the edge to the right.
Two.	Let the Point fall to the left, with the back leading, and complete the circle to the right, resuming the preceding Position.
Right Parry.	*Caution.*

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
Two.	Drop the Point to the right, with the back leading, and as soon as it comes perpendicular under the wrist, grasp the Hilt firmly, raising the hand at the same time to complete the circle, and resume the former Position.

ALTERNATE CUTS AND GUARDS.

THE Cuts and Guards must now be practised alternately, in order to impress upon the Learner's mind the Guard for each Cut; and to prepare him for the Attack and Defence. The Cut should be delivered at the same moment that he steps out to the *Third Position,* with an extended arm. The arm being previously well contracted, more force will thereby, on its expansion, be given to the Cut; for which purpose also, the foot must act with the arm.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
Left Cheek.	Step out to the *Third Position,* and deliver *Cut One* with an extended arm; keeping it extended, with the wrist well raised in this and all the following Cuts.
First Guard.	Spring back to the *First Position,* and show the *First Guard,* leaning a little forward; and by doing so you will be better prepared to step out to the *Third Position.*
Right Cheek.	Step out and *Cut Two* at the right cheek, as represented in the Target, and remain as before.
Second Guard.	Spring back and form the *Second Guard,* as before directed.
Wrist.	Step out and deliver *Cut Three.*

WORDS OF COMMAND	INSTRUCTIONS.
Third Guard.	In the *First Position* form *Third Guard* high, with extended arm.
Leg.	Step out to the *Third Position,* and *Cut Four* at the calf of the leg, remaining steady, with extended arm.
Fourth Guard.	Spring up to the *First Position,* and form *Fourth Guard* with the arm extended, and the right hip drawn in.
Left Side.	Raise the Point of the Sword, and *Cut Five* across the body on the left side.
Fifth Guard.	In the *First Position,* show the *Fifth Guard.*
Right Side.	Raise the Point of the Sword, and Cut horizontally across the body on the right side, remaining in the *Third Position.*
Sixth Guard.	Spring up to the *First Position,* drawing the arm into the front of the right shoulder; which forms the *Sixth Guard.*
Head.	Raise the Point of the Sword in a circular direction by the rear of the left shoulder; stepping out to the *Third Position,* and deliver *Cut Seven.*
Seventh Guard.	Spring up to the *First Position,* turning the edge upwards to the right, in front of the head, with the Point lowered, as shown in *Seventh Guard* in the Target.
First Point.	Bring the Point forward in front of the right eye, stepping out to the *Third Position,* and deliver *First Point,* at the breast of the Figure marked in the Target; taking care that the hand be well raised,

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
	both in this and the two following Points, to protect the head.
Left Parry.	Spring up to the *First Position,* and prepare for the Parry: after a slight pause, make the Parry, bringing the Sword perpendicular as before.
Second Point.	Lie ready for the *Second Point,* as before directed, with the Hilt of the Sword meeting the right breast, the edge up. After a pause, step well out to the *Third Position,* delivering the Point at the breast of the Figure.
Right Parry.	Spring up to the *First Position,* and after a pause, form the half-circle to the right, with the back of the Sword leading, the hand raised in finishing the Parry, with the Blade erect.
Third Point.	Prepare for the *Third Point* from the hip, the Stirrup of the Sword resting against the back of the hand, as before directed. After a pause, deliver the Point by stepping out to the *Third Position.*
Right and Left Parry.	Form the Right Parry whilst in the act of springing up to the *First Position;* pause, and then form the *Left Parry.*
Guard.	Step out to the *Second Position,* and form the Guard as before directed.
Slope Swords.	Spring up to the *First Position,* and slope Swords as before.

In all *Points* and *Parries* a pause should be made whilst you can count one; articulating two, in the place of *Two* being given as the Word of Command.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
Stand at Ease.	Draw back the right foot six inches, to place it close to the left, and bending the left knee, bring the back of the Sword with the action of making *Cut One*, to rest in the bend of the left arm, with the left hand over the right.

Note.—The left foot must not move from its Position.

ASSAULT BY FUGLE.

The Cuts may now be combined and practised with a Fugle; in the performance of which the hand should be brought well in, and the elbow a little curved towards the centre of the Target, and the arm expanded to the utmost in the delivery of the *Cuts*, so as to allow a free movement, in order to give effective force to the *Cut*. The Assault must be performed slowly, and each *Cut* must be made distinct, and with full effect, where the intention is to strike the object that it is directed against; but when the motion of the Sword only tends to unite the *Cuts*, then let it move slowly without stiffness. By this means, each Cut will be distinguished, without making any material pause between them; keeping a uniform time, and maintaining a similar strength to each *Cut*.

ATTACK AND DEFENCE.

The Pupils having become efficient in the preceding Practice, may now proceed in a more formal manner, by being formed in two Ranks placed opposite to each other, and instructed in the Art of Attack and Defence, as follows.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
Front Rank Right about face.	Front Rank face to the Right-about.
Prepare to perform Attack and Defence.	The Files being opposite to each other, they must come smartly to the *First Position*, with Swords sloped.
Prove distance.	Each File must extend his arm, and lay out the Sword to the front, with the edge to the right, having the Blade level with the shoulder; the Point of each slightly touching the Hilt of each other; the front Rank having their Swords uppermost.
Slope Swords.	Both Ranks slope Swords.
Guard.	The whole step out to the *Second Position*, forming the Guard as directed previous to the commencement of the Assault.
Inside Guard.	The Files engage on the Inside Guard, with the Swords joining about six inches from the Point; at the same time beating the Single Attack.
Outside Guard.	Change to the Outside Guard, and beat Single Attack with Swords joining as above; the Point as high as the face, keeping a reserve in the arm.

	FRONT RANK.	REAR RANK.
Left Cheek.	Step out to the Third Position, and deliver Cut One at the opponent's cheek.	Come to the First Position, and form First Guard, inclining forward.
Right Cheek.	Spring back to the First Position, and form Second Guard.	Step out to the Third Position, and deliver Cut Two at the right cheek.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.	
	FRONT RANK.	REAR RANK.
Wrist.	Cut Three at the wrist in the Third Position.	Form Third Guard in the First Position, with an extended arm.
Leg.	Form the Fourth Guard in the First Position, with the arm extended, and hip drawn in.	Cut Four at the leg below the knee, with an extended arm.
Left Side.	Cut Five at the left side in the Third Position.	Form the Fifth Guard in the First Position.
Right Side.	Form the Sixth Guard in the First Position.	Cut Six at the right side in the Third Position.
Head.	Cut Seven at the head in the Third Position.	Form the Seventh Guard in the First Position.
First Point.	Make the Left Parry, springing up quickly to the First Position; and in the same motion lie ready for the Third Point.	Deliver the First Point in the Third Position at the bottom of the waistcoat, and prepare to parry.
Third Point.	Deliver the Third Point in the Third Position.	Make the Left Parry, springing to the First Position, and prepare to return Third Point.
Guard.	Files come to the Guard in the Second Position.	
Slope Swords.	Files will slope Swords in the First Position.	

It will be found good practice to continue the Third Point and

Parry, as it will have the tendency of quickening the Pupil in making his Attack, as well as in defending himself against it.

The following Practice tends to show the advantage of shifting the Leg instead of guarding it; by means of which the defensive File is enabled to return a Cut at the Head or Neck of his opponent, if within proper distance, without danger to himself.—It is a good practice never to guard the Leg, but to withdraw it to the First Balance-Motion, and at the same moment to deliver any Cut or Point that may be considered most advantageous.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.	
	FRONT RANK.	REAR RANK.
Feint the Point, and show the advantage of shifting the Leg, in Five Motions.	*Caution.*	
Guard.	Files come to the Hanging Guard.	
One.	Prepare for the Third Point, remaining in the Second Position.	Prepare to Parry, remaining in the Second Position.
Two.	Advance the arm suddenly, stepping out to the Third Position, as if delivering the Point, but drop the Point, and bring the Sword with a sweep round the head, to prepare to Cut One.	Make Left Parry, which being avoided by the opponent, continue the circular motion of the Sword to the First Guard, coming up to the First Position.
Three.	Cut One at the left cheek.	Remain steady at First Guard.
Four.	Spring up to the First Position, the Sword being over the left shoulder, ready to Cut Two.	Cut Four at Leg in Third Position.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.	
	FRONT RANK.	REAR RANK.
Five.	Deliver Cut Two at the shoulder, quickly, but lightly, as the shoulder is not guarded.	Remain steady, and receive the Cut.
Guard.	Files come to the Hanging Guard.	
Slope Swords.	As before directed.	

When the Learner understands the nature of this Practice, to perform it in Five Motions, he must perform it in Three; by uniting the Second and Third, and the Fourth and Fifth.

The following is a Practice intended to exercise the Learner in giving and defending the Point with precision. It should be continued for some time.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.	
	FRONT RANK.	REAR RANK.
Give Point, and Parry, in Second Position, by Nos. Two and One.	*Caution.*	
Guard.	Files come to the Hanging Guard.	
Third Point.	Prepare for Third Point.	Prepare to parry.
Two.	Deliver Third Point, advancing the body by extending the left leg, and prepare to parry.	Make Left Parry, drawing the hips well back by extending the right leg, and prepare to point.
One.	Extend the right knee, and make left Parry.	Advance the body, and give Third Point.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
	FRONT RANK. REAR RANK.
Guard.	As before directed.
Slope Swords.	Files to slope Swords.

In the preceding practices of the Sword, the Front Rank Files always commence, unless otherwise ordered: but in order that all may be equally practised, the Rear Rank should frequently be ordered to commence the Attack.

SECTION VII.

THE TEN DIVISIONS OF STICK DRILL.

The Learner having been thus far instructed in the Attack and Defence, should now proceed to practice it by Divisions, which will enable him to divert the attention of his opponent to some particular part, whilst he intends to attack him in another. This portion of the Practice should be performed most deliberately with old Swords, with the Points rounded off to prevent accidents. It should be continued until the Learner has acquired a proper knowledge of the whole of the Divisions, and a full command of his Sword, in applying the Cuts and Points to the different parts in conformity with the Instructions herein laid down. When he has become perfect in these Points, he may then take a Stick about forty inches in length, of such a substance as will not become pliable, with a leather or wicker basket, sufficiently large to cover the back of the hand; and then practise the Divisions freely, taking every advantage of the openings which may be shown by the opponent.

A *Feint* is a half Cut or Point, menacing an Attack at some part, and making the Cut or Thrust immediately after, by quickly turning the wrist to another Cut or Point.

The Ranks being formed opposite to each other in the First Position, with sloped Swords, and at a proper distance, will commence the Practice; beginning with the *First Division.*

When the Instruction with Sticks commences, and particularly in Independent Practice, wire masks should be procured if attainable, that the play may proceed in a fearless manner; as it will be impossible for the Attack to be made with due precision and effect, unless they can be completely divested of fear or reserve.

A Cut or Point must not be made on the same side that is Guarded, except a Feint has been previously made to induce the opponent to change his Guard: for instance, when the opponent is at the Inside Guard, i. e., guarding the left side of the body; the Attack should be made on the right.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.	
FIRST DIVISION, by Numbers.	*Caution.*	
	FRONT RANK.	REAR RANK.
Engage.	Both Files come to the Guard, as directed previous to the commencement of the Assault.	
Inside Guard.	Come to the Inside Guard.	
Outside Guard.	Come to the Outside Guard.	
One.	Cut One at the face in the Third Position.	Form the First Guard in the First Position.
Two.	Second Guard in the First Position.	Cut Two at the face in the Third Position.

As this Division is merely a continuance of the Seven Cuts and Guards, as shown under the head of Attack and Defence, it would only be wasting time to describe them all separately, the difference being, that *One, Two, &c.* are given here, in lieu of *Left Cheek, Right Cheek, &c.*—The Points and Parries are not made in this Division, but the Instructer may repeat the alternate Cuts until the word is given to slope Swords.

WORDS OF COMMAND. SECOND DIVISION.	INSTRUCTIONS. FRONT RANK.	REAR RANK.
Engage.	Both Files come to the Guard, as before directed.	
One.	Deliver First Point under the opponent's arm in the Third Position, turning the edge of the Sword to that of the opponent's, the instant it is parried, or the Point thrown out of the line. This must be most strictly attended to.	Drop the wrist, and parry the Point by the First Guard, springing up to the First Position.
Two.	Drop the Point under the opponent's wrist, to get inside of his Sword, and by that means, throw it off by the Second Guard, in the act of coming to the First Position.	Deliver the Second Point over the arm in the Third Position, raising the wrist and dropping the Point, so as to avoid coming in contact with the opponent's arm. The wrist should remain raised to induce the opponent to return the Attack.
Three.	Deliver the First Point under the arm in the Third Position.	Defend by the Third Guard in the First Position, with an extended arm.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.	
	FRONT RANK.	REAR RANK.
Four.	Disengage over the opponent's Sword, and Parry his Point with the Fourth Guard, in coming to the First Position.	Raise the Blade, and give Second Point under the arm, at the abdomen in the Third Position.
Five.	Raise the Point over your adversary's Sword, and deliver the Second Point at the breast in the Third Position.	Parry the Point by the Fifth Guard, springing up to the First Position.
Six.	Disengage over the opponent's Sword to the left, and parry his Point by the Sixth Guard, coming to the First Position.	Press the Point of the opponent's Sword to the left, delivering the First Point under the arm in the Third Position.

In this Division the defensive File should allow a sufficient opening for the Point, springing up to the First Position, and forming the Defence as soon as the Thrust is attempted to be directed towards the body.

In Number 1, the defensive File's Sword should be strongly thrown to the left: in Number 2, the wrist must be drawn well back, and in Number 3, shown high, with an extended arm: Number 4 must be shown low, and in 5 and 6, the hand must be brought as high as the shoulder, with the edge out and nearly perpendicular. Great care must be taken by the offensive File; on finding his Point turned out of the line, he must immediately turn the edge of his Sword to that of his antagonist.

In this Practice when not performed by Numbers, and no other word of Command being given, than Second Division, each File guards and returns the Points in succession as quick as possible.

It is a Division of the greatest utility for increasing the facility of action, and produces a most imposing effect, when well performed.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.	
	FRONT RANK.	REAR RANK.
THIRD DIVISION.	*Caution.*	
Engage.	Both Files Inside Guard.	
Two.	Step out to the Third Position, and cut Two below the knee.	Having stept back with the left foot into the Second Position on coming to the Engage, extend the right knee, drawing the hip well back, and raise the arm ready to cut One.
One.	Form the Seventh Guard, and remain in the Third Position.	Cut One at the head, remaining in the Second Position, extending the left knee, and leaning well forward.
Substitute Point for Cut.	Deliver First Point at the Breast.	Defend by the Sixth Guard.
Guard.	Both Files Inside Guard.	
Slope Swords.	As before directed.	

To give proper distance for the movements in this Division, the Rear Rank steps back with the left foot on coming to the Engage, bringing it up again on sloping Swords. The Third Division may be performed in One Motion: namely, being at the Engage, the right File will deliver the Cut Two at the knee, without checking the motion of the Sword, as is usual in this Division; but throw-

ing it sharply to the right, bring it to the Seventh Guard: and great caution should be taken that the Files are at full distance, for should the Point come in contact with the opponent's knee, it would probably be attended with unpleasant results.

When the Files engage for the purpose of Independent Practice, it will not be possible to decide where the Attack may be made: consequently, they engage as usual; and when the Attack commences as above specified, the only way to avoid the Cut will be to withdraw the foot to the First Balance-Motion, and return such Cuts or Thrusts as are likely to prove annoying or destructive.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.	
	FRONT RANK.	REAR RANK.
FOURTH DIVISION.	*Caution.*	
Engage.	Both Files Inside Guard.	
Two.	Cut seven at the head or Two at the leg, in the Third Position.	Seventh Guard in First Position, with the hips drawn in; which will defend either.

FIFTH DIVISION.	*Caution.*	
Engage.	Both Files Inside Guard.	
Two.	Cut six at the leg in the Third Position.	Cut six at the neck in the First Position.

SIXTH DIVISION.	*Caution.*	
Engage.	Both Files Inside Guard.	

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.	
	FRONT RANK.	REAR RANK.
Two.	Cut Two at the arm, extending the left knee, and remaining in the Second Position.	Outside Guard, remaining in the Second Position, and beating Single Attack.

SEVENTH DIVISION. *Caution.*

Engage. Come to Outside Guard.

Two.	Cut Three at the wrist, and extend the left knee, remaining in the Second Position.	Show the Third Guard high, in the Second Position, beating the Single Attack.

EIGHTH DIVISION *Caution.*

Engage. Come to Outside Guard.

Two.	Cut Three at the wrist in the Second Position, letting the Point of the Sword go past the line.	Draw back the wrist to the hip; with the flat of the Sword to the body and the Point to the left; allowing the opponent's Sword to pass the line.
Three.	Draw the Sword back to the Outside Guard, remaining in the Second Position.	Cut Two at the outside of the arm, remaining in the Second Position.

NINTH DIVISION. *Caution.*

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.	
	FRONT RANK.	REAR RANK.
First Practice, Engage.	Come to Inside Guard.	
One.	Feint, Cut Two, and shift the leg to the First Position.	Outside Guard, and beat Single Attack in the Second Position.
Two.	Cut One at the breast in the Third Position.	First Guard in the First Position.

As the *Engage* and *One* are the same throughout the Practice, they are not repeated: nevertheless, in the Drill, the Files will Engage and make the Feint, the same as if they were.

Second Practice, Two.	Cut Three at the wrist in the Third Position.	Third Guard in the First Position.
Third Practice.	Cut Five at the leg in the Third Position.	Cut Five at the breast, coming up to the First Position.
Fourth Practice, Two.	Cut Three at the leg in the Third Position.	Third Guard low in the Second Position, and extend the left knee.
Three.	Cut One at the breast, remaining in the Third Position.	Quickly disengage, turning the edge to the right, and make a draw Cut Six at the knee, springing up to the First Guard in the First Position.

Each practice mentioned in the preceding Division must be performed in one motion; being here given in two or more, to

enable the Pupil to understand them more correctly. This is also applicable to the following Division. In the First Practice of the Ninth Division, the defensive file, having defended against the Feint, may change to the Outside Guard, beating Single Attack.

In the Second Practice, the defensive file may avail himself of the advantage of drawing the wrist to the hip, as shown in the Eighth Division: and the instant that his opponent's Sword has passed the line of the wrist, make the Cut Two at the arm or face; remaining in the First Position.

In the Third Practice, the offensive file should, (when performing in Independent play) on cutting Five at the inside of the knee, let the Sword continue its sweep until it arrives at the First Guard; which will protect the Cut Five made at his breast.

These several Practices are only intended to be performed in Independent play with Sticks: when the Attack may be made according to any of the Divisions here treated of.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.	
	FRONT RANK.	REAR RANK.
TENTH DIVISION.	*Caution.*	
Engage.	Come to Inside Guard.	
One.	Feint One, and shift the leg to the First Position.	Inside Guard, beating Single Attack in the Second Position.
Two.	Cut Two at the arm in the Third Position.	Second Guard in the First Position.

The *Engage* and *One* being the same in the following Practices, as in the preceding one, the directions are not required to be repeated.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.	
	FRONT RANK.	REAR RANK.
Second Practice, Two.	Cut Six at the right side in the Third Position.	First Position, and show the Sixth Guard.
Third Practice, Two.	Cut Six at the leg in the Third Position.	Cut Six at the neck in the First Position.
Fourth Practice, Two.	Cut Four at the leg in the Third Position.	Fourth Guard in the Second Position, with the left knee extended.
Three.	Remaining in the Third Position cut Five at the neck.	Suddenly disengage, and turn the edge to the left, making a draw Cut Five at the knee; instantly coming to the Second Guard in the First Position.

This Division is similar to the Ninth, only the Attack is made on the contrary side; and the same remarks are applicable as to that Division, by only varying the Attack or Defence agreeably to the previous Position of the wrist.

The Learner having become tolerably perfect in the Practice of Divisions by Numbers; that is, without any word of Command being given for each, the Division then need only be named.

SECTION VIII.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS AND DIRECTIONS FOR INDEPENDENT PRACTICE WITH STICKS.

It is almost useless to attempt to give any precise Rules for Independent Practice, which entirely depends upon the judgment of the parties engaged; yet it will be expedient to give such directions as have invariably proved to insure the most efficient Practice. The parties should be masked; having light Sticks, with proper handles. They should also carefully endeavour to avoid the unpleasant results which might arise from the Cuts being too strongly delivered: to obviate the risk of which, twelve inches of the Point of the Stick should be wrapped round with listing, which may be easily secured with glue.

ON THE CUTS.

It should be remembered that there are but Seven Cuts or directions of the edge of the Sword, which admit only of similar movements in whatever way they may be applied to the body; and the application of them will considerably depend upon the opening given by the antagonist; and must be regulated by judgment and experience. Use the Sword, so as to make it cut with effect, without exposing the person.

There are Two Points that demand the strictest attention, the first is, to acquire a facility in giving a powerful action to the

Sword, through the medium of the exertion of the wrist and shoulder, with a bend in the elbow; without shifting the wrist from side to side, elevating or depressing it: as any of these movements would expose the arm to the Cut of an adversary, which might be made in such cases with the greatest security; and if properly directed, would be accompanied with fatal effects. Care should be taken to apply the edge when directing the Cut, otherwise the slightest blow would turn it in the hand, in which case the wrist must receive the whole force of the blow.

ON POINTS.

THERE are two methods of delivering Points, the one with the fingers downward, as in the First and Third Points; and the other, with them up, as in the Second Point; and the strongest caution becomes requisite in this application, especially when delivered with the finger-nails elevated, as the Sword becomes liable to be dislodged from the hand. This Point should not be given as a first movement in an Assault; for should it be parried, the adversary's Blade may destroy your Guard, and render any attempt to recover abortive: your weapon being too massive to wield with a requisite agility. The Point ought therefore, not to be given on the first movement of an Assault.

ON GUARDS.

THERE are Seven Guards, namely, one for each Cut: but although each has its particular Guard applicable to the number, it does not follow that the defensive File should have recourse to any particular Guard agreeably to the Cut directed against him, as he may frequently be enabled to secure himself by forming some other Guard; which solely depends upon his position prior to

making the Guard. The First and Fifth defend against the Cuts One and Five, the Second and Sixth against those of Two and Six, as they may be made higher or lower. And should the Third and Fourth be required in the defence of the leg, the arm must be extended, so that the Forte may receive the Foible of the antagonist's weapon: keeping in mind that in all Cuts made at the leg within proper distance, the shifting of the leg to the Balance-Motion, and delivering a Cut at the same moment, is the most effectual and advantageous mode of defence, especially to a tall man engaged with one of inferior stature; as he will not come within the reach of his opponent, although he will have him in *his* reach.

The power of defence consists less in strength of position, than in a rapid movement, effected in that direction in which the antagonist has the least power to resist. In drawing Swords, although a regular plan is always laid down; yet it will be necessary that the Learner be well practised in coming to the Guard in the Second Position in one quickly executed motion; that he may be prepared for the emergency of a sudden Attack.

ON PARRIES.

The two Parries, Left and Right, if timely and judiciously delivered, are well calculated to disarm an antagonist, or to disable his wrist, and thereby prevent his forming an effectual defensive Guard or instantly renewing the Attack. In Parrying, be guided by the previous position of the antagonist's wrist, endeavouring to open his hand by the bearing of your Sword. The Right Parry is most effective in this respect against the First and Third Points, and the Left against the Second Point, provided there is a good opportunity of making them. But the Guards are also often used for opposing the Points, because the First, Third, and Fifth Guards, will frequently Parry the First and Third Points more easily and quickly; and the same observation applies to the Second Point being parried by the Second, Fourth, and Sixth Guards.

THE ENGAGE.

The Engage is the term used to express the act of joining Swords, on the Inside or Outside Guard, previous to any offensive or defensive movement: either of the Files may engage on either Guard, though it is most eligible to come to the Engage on the Inside Guard; which allows a greater facility for attacking and defending than any other. Although the general term Guard, means the Hanging Guard, and affords a momentary protection, it is not the best to engage upon. It is a very useful Guard to return to, after making a *Cut* at the leg, &c.

DISENGAGING.

To disengage is to shift the Point from one side to the other of the opponent's Blade, when engaged on the Inside or Outside Guard. As this is a bantering motion, intended to decoy the adversary, the Point may be shifted once or twice, in order to cause him to give an opening, of which advantage may be taken, by immediately making such Cuts or Thrusts as shall appear most eligible.

ON PROPER DISTANCE OR MEASURE.

It is no easy matter, but one of the utmost importance, to judge well of the proper distance or measure; as by every retiring or advancing motion, that is continually varied and broken. As the mode of proving distance directed in the Drill is impracticable in actual combat, it is only by experience, and by forming a just idea of the size and the agility of an antagonist, that you can be enabled to form an accurate judgment of the proper distance

required. The want of sufficient attention in this respect, in making the Assault, is often a greater cause of receiving an adversary's hits than any other.

THE CUT ON THE OUTSIDE WRIST, OR THE ARM BELOW THE ELBOW.

This Cut is effected by disengaging under the opponent's Sword; and instantly making a Cut at the wrist or arm as above: defend it by returning quickly to the Outside Guard.—See Sixth Division.

A Cut may be made at the leg by previously feinting a Cut at the arm or face; and by quickly turning the wrist, direct the Cut to the leg.—See Third and Fourth Practices—Ninth and Tenth Divisions.

THE SALUTE, AS WHEN MOUNTED.

When approaching within eight or ten yards of the Inspecting Officer, raise the Sword from the *carry* to the *recover;* then by depressing the arm, lower the Blade gradually, with the edge to the left, and Point inclining to the right, the thumb being on the thumb-plate, till the arm is extended by the side of the thigh; and looking steadfastly at the Inspecting Officer: having passed him about a similar distance, raise the Sword again to the *recover,* and then resume the *carry.*

THE SALUTE, AS WHEN ON FOOT.

The Officer being previously at *porte Sword,* that is, with the Blade crossing the breast, and the edge inclining upwards, the

Point resting between the fore-finger and thumb of the left hand, when approaching within the proper distance, as mentioned in the preceding article, must raise the Sword to the *recover*, at the same time dropping the left hand. Then lower the right arm, with the Sword, as before described, extending the left arm at the same time to the left, with fingers straight, till it comes in a line with the shoulder, and then bring the hand to the front of the cap-peak; keeping the eyes fixed steadfastly on the Inspecting Officer. Having passed him the same distance, drop the left hand, and raise the right, by reversing the former motions, to bring the Sword to the *recover;* from which, resume the *porte Sword* as before.

Part V.

THE WORDS OF COMMAND USED THROUGHOUT THE DRILL, AS THEY FOLLOW IN REGULAR SUCCESSION.

SECTION I.

THE CAVALRY PART.

PERFORM SWORD-EXERCISE.

Right prove distance of Files.
Slope Swords.
Front prove distance of Ranks.
Slope Swords.
Engage, Guard, Assault.
First Point, Second Point, Third Point.

Perform the Seven Guards.
Left Parry, Right Parry, Slope Swords.

FIRST DIVISION, AGAINST CAVALRY.

Engage.
First Point, Cuts One, Two, and Right Point.
Cuts Five, Six, and Left Point.
Cuts Five, Six, Rear Cut, and Second Point.
Cuts Five and Six.——Slope Swords.

SECOND DIVISION, AGAINST INFANTRY.

Engage.
Right Parry, Cut Two, Point, and Cut Three.
Left Parry, Cuts One, Four, and Point.
Cuts Three and Four.——Slope Swords.

VARIATION OF GUARDS.

Right Front Guard, Point.——Left Rear, Point.
Left Front, Point.——Right Rear, Point.
Left, Point.——Right, Point.——Front, Point.
Slope Swords.

STANDING ATTACK AND DEFENCE.

Rear Rank attack the Front.

March, Engage. Guard.
Five, Six, Seven, Point, on the Left Rear.
One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven, and Point on the Left Front.
One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven, and Point, on the Right Front.
One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven, and Point, on the Right Rear.

Files about.

Front Rank attack the Rear.

This is the same Practice as the preceding one, except that it commences on the Right Front, by the Seven Cuts and Point.

Front Rank attack the Rear, by the Seven Practices.

Files left turn.

First Practice. March.
Second Practice. March.
Third Practice. March.
Fourth Practice. March.
Fifth Practice. March.
Sixth Practice. March.

Rear Rank Files about.

Seventh Practice. March.

Front Rank Files about.

The Front Rank being now turned about for the purpose, the Rear Rank will go through the Seven Practices, as the Front Rank has previously done.

THE FORMATION OF A TROOP FOR THE SWORD-EXERCISE WHEN MOUNTED.

Being told off by threes, the Rear Rank reins back four horses' length, and the Centre and Left Files of both Ranks rein back till clear of the standing flank; then cover and dress correctly.

THE REVIEW-EXERCISE.

At a Review or Inspection of a Regiment of Cavalry, the Sword-Exercise precedes the Evolutions, and the whole being performed by Fugle, the Commanding Officer has to give only the following words of Command.

Right, prove distance of Files.——Slope Swords.
Front, prove distance of Ranks.——Slope Swords.

By Fugle,

Perform Sword-Exercise.

Against Cavalry, First Division.

Against Infantry, Second Division.

(*Note.*—The Attack and Defence cannot be conveniently practised at a Review, as it would be dangerous, and would also injure materially the edges of the Swords.—To provide Practice Sticks for the purpose, would be very troublesome and inconvenient.)

SECTION II.

THE WORDS OF COMMAND FOR THE LANCE-EXERCISE, AS THEY OCCUR IN SUCCESSION.

FIRST DIVISION, AGAINST CAVALRY.

Guard.——Front Parry and Point.——Left Parry and Point. Right Parry and Point.——Left Rear Parry and Point.——Right Rear Parry and Point.——Guard.——Carry Lance.

SECOND DIVISION, AGAINST INFANTRY.

Guard.——Right Parry and Point.——Left Parry and Point. Guard.——Reverse Lance and Rear Point.——Guard.——Porte Lance and Rear Point.——Guard.——Carry Lance.

GUARD.——Front Wave and Point.——Left Wave and Point. Right Wave and Point.——Guard.——Round Parry, Porte Lance, and Rear Point.——Round Parry, Reverse Lance, and Rear Point.——Wave and Saint George.——Guard.——Carry Lance.

SECTION III.

THE INFANTRY PART.

THE WORDS OF COMMAND USED THROUGHOUT THE DRILL, AS THEY OCCUR IN SUCCESSION.

Attention.

Prepare to perform Extension Motions.

March.

First Extension Motions.

One, Two, Three, Four, Five.

Stand at Ease.

Attention.

First Position in Three Motions.

One, Two, Three.

Second Position in Two Motions.

One, Two.

Balance Motions.

One, Two, Three, Four.

First Position.

Third Position in Two Motions.

One, Two.

Second Extension Motions.

One, Two, Three, Four, Five.
First Position.——Front.——Stand at Ease.

Attention.

Positions by Numbers.

One, Two, Three.
First Balance Motion, Three.
First Balance Motion, Two.
Single Attack.——Double Attack.
Advance, Single Attack.
Retire, Double Attack.
First Position.——Front.——Stand at Ease.

Attention.

Draw Swords.
Slope Swords.——Carry Swords.——Return Swords.
Draw Swords.

Prepare to perform Sword-Exercise.

Right, prove distance of Files.——Slope Swords.
Front, prove distance of Ranks.——Slope Swords.
Guard.
Inside Guard.——Outside Guard.
Assault.

(If performed by Fugle the Numbers are omitted.)

THE SEVEN CUTS.

First Point, Second Point, Third Point.

Guards.

First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh.

(These Numbers are omitted, when done by Fugle.)

Left Parry, Right Parry.

Left Cheek, First Guard.——Right Cheek, Second Guard.——Wrist, Third Guard.——Leg, Fourth Guard.——Left Side, Fifth Guard.——Right Side, Sixth Guard.——Head, Seventh Guard. First Point, Left Parry.——Second Point, Right Parry.——Third Point, Right and Left Parry.——Guard.——Slope Swords.

Stand at Ease.

Attention.

Front Rank right about face.

Prepare to perform Attack and Defence.

Prove Distance.——Slope Swords.

Guard.

Inside Guard.——Outside Guard.

Left Cheek.——Right Cheek.——Wrist.——Leg.

Left Side.——Right Side.——Head.

First Point.——Third Point.

Guard.——Slope Swords.

Feint, Point, and shift Leg, in Five Motions.

Guard.

One, Two, Three, Four, Five.

Guard.——Slope Swords.

(The same Practice to be done in Three Motions.)

Point and Parry in Second Position, by Numbers Two and One.

Part VI.

SECTION I.

THE

CARBINE-EXERCISE,

AS PRACTISED ON FOOT.

THE MANUAL-EXERCISE.

THE Learner having his Carbine slung by the Swivel, is to take it in his right hand near the lock, his little finger touching the feather-spring, holding it by his right side, at the full extent of the arm. This position, whether the Carbine be slung, or not, is called, "*the Trail.*"

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
	First Motion.
Advance Arms.	Raise the Carbine with the right hand as high as the hip, and seize it with the left at the *Gripe* (that is, with the full hand round the barrel and stock, with the finger touching the feather-spring of the lock;) the lock downwards; the muzzle a little raised, but straight to the front; then *unspring*, by disengaging the Carbine from the swivel, and seize the small of the butt with the right hand.

WORDS OF COMMAND. INSTRUCTIONS.

Second Motion.

Drop the Carbine to the position of the "*Advance,*" steadying it with the fingers of the left hand; the arm square across the body. At the "*Advance,*" the Carbine is supported by the right hand against the right side, the three last fingers under the cock, the fore-finger under the guard, and the thumb above the guard.

Third Motion.

Bring the left hand to its place on the left side.

First Motion.

Secure Arms

Place the fore-finger and thumb of the right hand behind the cock, and raise the Carbine about two inches, bringing forward the muzzle from the "*Advance*" about four inches: at the same instant, the left hand is brought across the body, and seizes the Carbine at the gripe.

Second Motion.

Carry the Carbine across the body to the left side, and bring it smartly up under the left arm, with the elbow closed upon it, to the position of "*Secure;*" with the muzzle pointing a little downwards: at the same time withdraw the right hand.

First Motion.

Advance Arms.

Lower the butt, and raise the muzzle of the Carbine to a perpendicular position against the left side; the right hand, across the body, taking hold of the small of the butt.

Second Motion.

Carry the Carbine down to the "*Advance,*" and steady it with the fingers of the left hand.

WORDS OF COMMAND. INSTRUCTIONS.

Third Motion.

Bring the left hand to its place on the side.

First Motion.

Present Arms. Raise the Carbine from the "*Advance,*" and seize it with the left hand, as directed for the first motion of the "*Secure.*"

Second Motion.

Bring the Carbine up to the "*Poise:*" this is done by the right hand elevating it, so that the left being placed along the stock, with the wrist against the guard, and the fingers and thumb pointing upwards, the thumb will be opposite to the left eye. In this position the elbows should be close to the body, and to the butt of the Carbine; the barrel perpendicular.

Third Motion.

The Carbine is to be brought down perpendicularly to the "*Present,*" by the left hand seizing it at the gripe as it descends, and supporting its weight; the butt to cover the left knee, and sunk so low down that the fore-finger and thumb of the right hand can lightly grasp the small of the butt below the guard; the remaining three fingers stretched obliquely downwards, without constraint to the arm or altering the position of the body. As the Carbine is lowered, the right foot is drawn back six inches to the rear, but the knees remain straight.

First Motion.

Advance Arms. Carry the Carbine to the position of "*Advance,*" steadying it with the fingers of the left hand.

Second Motion.

Bring the left hand to its place by the side.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
Port Arms.	At one motion throw the Carbine into a diagonal position across the body, the lock to be outwards, and at the height of the breast; the barrel opposite the left shoulder. The right hand grasps the small of the butt, just below the right breast; the left holds the Carbine at the gripe, the thumbs of both hands pointing towards the muzzle.
	(*Note.*—In this position the pan is opened at one motion, with the right thumb smartly applied to the hammer, the fist closed, and the elbow well raised; and is shut in the same manner by applying the heel of the hand, with the hand open. This is for the purpose of inspection of the locks, flints, &c.)
	First Motion.
Advance Arms.	Bring the Carbine down from the "*Port,*" to the "*Advance*" at once; the left hand steadying it.
	Second Motion.
	Bring the left hand to its place by the side.
Support Arms.	The right hand is to be brought forward and raised, retaining its hold of the Carbine as at the "*Advance,*" until the thumb touches the buttons of the jacket; the arm to be kept near the body, and the guard of the Carbine turned a little to the front, the barrel resting in the hollow of the arm.
Stand at Ease.	In standing at ease, with the arms at the "*Support,*" bring the left hand smartly across the body, and place it over the right: at the same time bringing back the right foot six inches, and bending the left knee.
Attention.	Spring up with the right foot to "*Attention,*" bringing

WORDS OF COMMAND. INSTRUCTIONS.

the left hand smartly down to the side at the same time.

Carry Arms. Drop the Carbine at once to the "*Advance.*"

First Motion.

Spring Carbine. The Carbine is raised from the "*Advance,*" by the right hand, as high as the hip, with the lock turned downwards, and is seized by the left at the gripe.

Second Motion.

The Carbine is *sprung* by the right hand seizing the swivel, and securing it through the ring.

Third Motion.

The right hand seizes the Carbine at the gripe, and drops it down to the "*Trail,*" at the full extent of the right arm, the muzzle elevated, but directed straight to the front: the left hand quits it at the same time.

THE PLATOON-EXERCISE.

THE Squad being at the "*Advance,*" will receive the Commands for the Platoon-Exercise.

WORDS OF COMMAND. INSTRUCTIONS.

First Motion.

Prime and Load. Bring the Carbine, by one brisk motion, to the priming position, the thumb before the steel, the fingers closed, and the elbow a little turned out, in order that the wrist may be clear of the cock, at the same time making a quarter-face to the right. In the *priming position,* the Carbine is to rest against the hollow of the right side, the muzzle raised as high as

WORDS OF COMMAND. INSTRUCTION.

the peak of the helmet or chacos, but pointing directly to the front.

Second Motion.

Open the pan smartly by pressure of the right thumb, dropping the elbow down, and extending the hand along the front of the lock.

First Motion.

Handle Cartridge. Carry the hand to the pouch and seize a cartridge.

Second Motion.

Draw it out, and bite off the end; the hand remaining as high as the chin till the next command.

First Motion.

Prime. Shake some powder into the middle of the pan, but not more than will *half* fill it; place the last three fingers behind the steel, holding the cartridge between the thumb and fore-finger.

Second Motion.

Shut the pan, and seize the small of the butt between the last three fingers and the hand.

First Motion.

Load. Turn the Carbine smoothly round to the *loading position,* in which the barrel is turned towards the front, the toe of the butt resting against the outside of the calf of the leg; the muzzle pointing forward, and opposite to the middle of the body: the right hand, holding the cartridge, is placed against the muzzle, covering the sight.

Second Motion.

Shake all the remaining powder into the barrel, then put in the paper as wadding, on the ball; take

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
	hold of the head of the ramrod with the fore-finger and thumb.
Draw Ramrod.	Draw out the ramrod, and put it an inch into the barrel, with the arm extended.
	First Motion.
Ram down Cartridge.	Push the cartridge to the bottom.
	Second Motion.
	Strike it twice smartly with the ramrod.
Return Ramrod.	Draw the ramrod out of the barrel, and return it into the pipe without loss of time, forcing it well home; then face to the proper front, the fore-finger and thumb still holding the head of the ramrod.
Advance Arms.	Throw the Carbine across the body, at one motion, to the "*Advance,*" and instantly quit the left hand.
Make Ready, *(Pronounce 'Ready.')*	By a brisk motion, throw the Carbine at once to the position of "*Recover,*" in which the left hand holds it at the gripe, and the right at the small of the butt; the barrel upright, and opposite to the left cheek: then quickly place the thumb of the right hand upon the cock, the fingers under the guard, with the elbow raised, and cock the Carbine, dropping the elbow at the same instant.
Present, *(Pronounce 'P'sent.')*	Bring the Carbine down to the "*Present,*" close the left eye, and look steadfastly with the right along the barrel; at the same time stepping back with the right foot six inches to the rear; place the fore-finger before the trigger, but avoid touching it.
Fire.	By the action of the finger *only,* and by a gradual

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
	but firm pressure, pull the trigger, and remain looking along the piece, and waiting for the next command.
	First Motion.
Load.	Drop the Carbine down to the *priming position*, at the same time bringing up the right foot to the left heel and turning a quarter-face to the right. Then seize the cock with the fore-finger and thumb of the right hand.
	Second Motion.
	Half-cock the Carbine, and bring the hand to the small of the butt.
	Third Motion.
	Bring the hand to the pouch and seize a cartridge.
	The rest of the loading Motions are as above described.
Make Ready. Present. Fire.	As before described.
Port Arms.	Bring the Carbine smartly into the position of the "*Port*," as described in the Manual-Exercise.
Half-cock Arms.	Seize the cock with the fore-finger and thumb, half-cock at the same time, and then bring the hand to the small of the butt.
Shut Pans.	With the heel of the hand behind the steel, shut the pan, and bring the hand to the small of the butt as before.
Advance Arms.	Bring the Carbine down to the "*Advance*," as before described.

(*Note.*—In firing volleys, the priming and loading motions are to be performed with as much despatch as possible; every man returning his piece immediately to the "*Advance,*" or "*Recover,*' according to the Word of Command.)

THE POSITIONS FOR EACH RANK IN FIRING.

FRONT RANK.

CAVALRY when dismounted is always to be formed in two ranks. The front rank man, having his Carbine at the *Recover,* and *Cocked,* is to bring it down to the *Present,* stepping back six inches to the rear with the right foot. After having fired, the right foot is to be brought up square with the left, and the priming and loading proceeded with as before directed.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.	
	FRONT RANK.	REAR RANK.
Ready.	At the "*Recover,*" as before directed.	The *Rear Rank,* on receiving the command "*Ready,*" cocks at the *Recover,* taking a moderate pace to the right, with the *right foot only;* touching his neighbour's left heel with his right toe.
Present.	As before.	As before.
Fire.	As before; and, when fired, remain looking along the barrel at the object aimed at, until "one, two," may be distinctly told: then proceed to prime and load without loss of time.	As before directed.—On bringing down the Carbine to the priming position, close the left foot to the right, preserving a quarter-face to the right; then proceed, as before

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
FRONT RANK.	REAR RANK.
	directed, with the priming and loading Motions. When these are completed, take ground to the left by side step, and cover the front file.

SECTION II.

OF THE USE OF THE CARBINE AND PISTOL ON HORSEBACK.

When the Learner has attained a degree of proficiency on foot, the Exercise of Arms on Horseback should, in general, form a part of each riding-lesson; by which means he will acquire such dexterity in the use of his Fire-arms, as will enable him to load and to discharge them, while his horse is in motion, without annoying the animal, or being disturbed in his seat.

Although it is desirable that the horseman should be habituated to the use of his Carbine at speed, few occasions can arise for using it against an enemy at any pace beyond a walk; and notwithstanding he is enjoined, while skirmishing, to keep his horse in motion, in order to avoid becoming a fixed object for the enemy's marksmen, he cannot reasonably calculate on his shot being effective, unless he halts at the moment of firing.

It is found that the fire of the *Carbine* to the *left*, and of the *Pistol* to the *right rear*, are the most effective. It should, however, be remembered, that although the fire of the Carbine be most certain to the left, the turning of either flank to the enemy exposes both man and horse in the greatest degree.

The Pistol is ill calculated for skirmishing against an enemy: when, on such occasions, the Carbine cannot be used, recourse must be had to the Sword.

There are, however, situations of emergency where the horseman may find the Pistol useful; as when his Sword is broken, or his Sword-arm partially disabled. If under these, or similar circumstances, he should be compelled to make a precipitate retreat, he may, by presenting his Pistol, keep his enemy at bay. Although it would seldom be advisable for him to fire until his adversary close upon him, and the effect of his fire would be rendered certain.

The following Instructions are given in detail as they are to be taught to Members in small Squads; bnt as soon as they are perfected in the performance of the several motions by command or signal, they may be taught to proceed with the execution of the several Commands, without loss of time; and afterwards may fire blank cartridge.

In the first essays of the Learner in this part of the Exercise, great care must be taken, that, in presenting to the front or left, he do not strike or touch the horse's head with the Carbine or Pistol; and in firing, that his horse's ears be not singed or struck by any loose grains of powder from the pan. These accidents may be avoided by raising the breech of the piece sufficiently high, and by turning the lock a little upwards at the Present.

In *Priming*, the Learner must be made to understand that a small quantity of powder in the middle of the pan is sufficient; that he must never fill it, or leave any loose grains on the edge; as by that means the hammer would be prevented from shutting down close, and the priming would be lost.

In *Loading*, he must be taught to shake all the remaining powder out of the paper into the barrel before he puts in the wadding; and when loading with ball, to double the paper round it, so that it may require a small degree of force to drive it home

to the charge; otherwise, when he may have occasion to "*sling*" or "*strap*" his Carbine, or "*return*" his Pistol, when loaded, the ball would be apt to fall out.

After becoming familiar with the firings at the halt, they may be practised with the horse in motion; then with ball at a suitable object, first at the halt, and afterwards, when in motion.

In all the motions connected with firing, great care must be taken to avoid altering the accustomed feeling of the bridle in the horse's mouth, or the usual seat and balance of the man, as tending to alarm the animal; for a horse once rendered timid by an accident in firing from his back, will make the practice of it both difficult and dangerous.

SECTION III.

THE CARBINE-EXERCISE ON HORSEBACK.

THE Squad for Instruction is to be formed in a rank-entire, at double open file distance, and a fugleman in front to give time.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
	First Motion.
Spring Carbines.	Take off the right hand glove and the lock-cover, and put them into the shoe-case; seize the Carbine at the small of the butt, with the back of the hand upwards.
	Second Motion.
	Bring the butt forward, until the Carbine be nearly upright; take hold of it with the fore-finger and thumb of the left hand (still holding the reins), and

WORDS OF COMMAND. INSTRUCTIONS.

with the right seize the swivel, placing the thumb on the spring.

Third Motion.

First spring, and then unstrap the Carbine; quit the hold of it with the left hand, and seize it with the right at the gripe.

Fourth Motion.

Draw the Carbine from the bucket, and continuing to grasp it in the full hand, let it rest in the hollow of the thigh; the barrel diagonally across the body; the muzzle a little elevated, so that it be in line with the horse's left ear.

This position is called the "*Advance.*"

(*Note.*—In this position the Carbine is carried by small detachments and advanced parties when near the enemy, and by videttes on service, being that from which the Dragoon most readily prepares to fire, and which occasions the least fatigue.

Prime and Load. Place the Carbine in the full of the left hand, at the gripe (without disturbing the position of the arm, or the feeling of the bridle in the horse's mouth), keeping the Carbine in the same diagonal direction as the *Advance*: place the thumb of the right hand before the steel, or hammer, the elbow a little raised.

This is called the *Priming* position.

First Motion.

Prime. Open the pan, carry the hand round to the pouch, and take hold of a cartridge.

WORDS OF COMMAND. INSTRUCTIONS.

Second Motion.

Draw out the cartridge, and bite off the end of it.

Third Motion.

Shake a little powder into the pan, and with the three last fingers shut it, then seize the small of the butt.

First Motion.

Load, Raise the Carbine with both hands (without altering the position of either upon it), clear over the hollow between the holsters and the horse's neck, and carry the butt under the bridle-reins, to the near side (which is called *Casting About*), letting the Carbine turn in both hands till the lock be to the left; then permitting it to slide through the left hand until the muzzle be opposite to the right breast, the right hand is brought up to the sight. In this position the Carbine will be sustained principally by the swivel.

Second Motion.

Shake the powder into the barrel, and then put in the paper, or ball, and lay hold of the ramrod with the fore-finger and thumb.

First Motion.

Ram down Cartridge. Draw out the ramrod, and put an inch of it into the muzzle.

Second Motion.

Ram down the charge, and drive it home by two distinct beats of the ramrod.

Third Motion.

Return the ramrod and hold it between the fore-finger and thumb.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
Advance Carbine.	Raise the Carbine up with the left hand, and seize it at the gripe with the right, carry it over the horse's neck, and place it at the "*Advance;*" the bridle hand resumes its position.
Make Ready, *(Pronounce 'Ready.')*	Place the Carbine in the left hand in the *Priming position;* cock; then seize the small of the butt with the right hand.
To the front Present.	Raise the Carbine to the *Present,* with both hands, and place the butt firmly against the hollow of the right shoulder; lean the head in order to take a steady aim. In raising the Carbine to the *Present,* care must be taken not to disturb the feeling of the bridle in the horse's mouth; and, with this view, the motions must be made as smoothly and quietly as possible: the body may lean a little forward, and, if necessary, the reins may be a little lengthened.
Fire.	Pull the trigger, still keeping the Carbine at the *Present,* and the eye fixed on the object.
Prime and Load. Ram down Cartridge. Advance Carbine.	As before explained.
	(*Note.*—Preparatory to firing to the left, the men must be made to turn their horses to the right, in order to avoid injuring each other.)
Make Ready.	As before explained.
To the Left Present.	Raise the Carbine to the *Present,* to the left, with the right hand; and in order to steady it and ensure a good aim, rest the barrel on the left arm, just above the elbow, which for this purpose is to be raised nearly as high as the shoulder.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
Fire. Prime and Load.	As before explained.
	(*Note.*—Preparatory to firing to the right, the men must turn their horses to the Left About.)
Make Ready.	As before explained.
To the Right Present.	Turn the body to the right, but without deranging its balance, and raise the Carbine to the *Present,* with the right hand, placing the butt firmly against the hollow of the shoulder. The bridle hand is to preserve its usual position.
Fire. Prime and Load.	As before explained.
	From the *Present* it may be occasionally necessary to suspend the firing, by command, or otherwise.
Recover Arms.	Carefully withdraw the finger from the trigger, and let the Carbine drop gently down, to the *priming* position in the left hand.
	From the Recover, the Carbine may be again *Presented,* or may be *Half-cocked, Advanced, &c.*
	From the *Advance* the Carbine may be *Carried* or *Slung.*
Carry Carbines.	Without altering the position and grasp of the right hand, raise the Carbine, and place the butt of it in the hollow of the thigh, where the hand previously rested; the muzzle to be carried to the right, so as to be in line, clear of the horse's neck, on that side, and leaning rather forward; the elbow near the side.
	In this Position the Carbine is carried by the

advanced men in marches of parade, through towns, or the relief of guards on home service, &c.; but it ought to be carefully avoided when near an enemy, as it has often happened that the post of a vidette, the march of patroles, &c.; have been discovered by the glistening of the light on the barrels, which would probably not have been the case if they had been carried in a less conspicuous position.

Sling Carbines. This position is taken from any of the preceding, by quietly dropping the Carbine with the muzzle downwards behind the thigh, and leaving it *Slung*, or suspended by the swivel only.

From being *Slung*, the Carbine may be brought at once to any of the foregoing positions, or may be *Strapped*.

Strap Carbine. Seize the Carbine at the gripe, and fix the muzzle in the bucket; then take hold of it with the forefinger and thumb of the left hand, as in *Springing*; first strap and then unspring the Carbine, and dropping the swivel, both hands resume their usual positions.

SECTION IV.

THE FUNERAL-EXERCISE.

The Firing Party for the Funeral of a Non-commissioned Officer or Private, consists of one Serjeant, one Corporal, and twelve

Privates; for a Subaltern Officer, of one Subaltern Officer, one Serjeant, one Corporal, and eighteen Privates; and so on increasing in proportion to Rank.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
	The Firing Party being formed in Front and Rear Ranks at open order, with Arms *advanced;* the word of Command is then given to Present Arms.
	First Motion.
Present Arms.	Raise the Carbine from the *Advance* and seize it with the left hand, as directed for the First Motion of the *Secure.*
	Second Motion.
	Bring the Carbine up to the *Poise.*
	Third Motion.
	Bring the Carbine down perpendicular to the *Present,* by seizing it with the left hand at the gripe as it descends, the right foot being drawn back six inches.—See Instructions for *Present Arms* in the *Manual-Exercise.*
	First Motion.
Reverse Arms.	Strike the Butt lightly towards the left with the right hand, and let the muzzle fall in a circular direction till the piece is brought under the left arm, with the muzzle pointing downwards to the rear.
	Second Motion.
	Seize the cock with the fore-finger and thumb of the left hand.
	Third Motion.
	Quit the hold with the right hand, bringing it smartly round to the rear, and there seizing the barrel, bringing up the right foot at the same time.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
	First Motion.
Rest on your Arms reversed.	Bring the Carbine smartly to the front, in a perpendicular direction, the muzzle still downwards, the left hand as high as the shoulder, still retaining its hold of the cock, and with the right hand seize the small of the butt, the lock being square to the front.
	Second Motion.
	Retaining the Carbine in the same position, bring up the right hand, and place it on the end of the butt.
	Third Motion.
	Lower the muzzle of the Carbine to the ground, with the lock still to the front, the right hand remaining on the butt, and bring the left elbow to rest upon the right hand, inclining the head forwards and resting it on the left hand.
	First Motion.
Rest Arms.	Seize the Carbine with the left hand on the gripe and the right hand on the small, and remain steady for the next motion.
	Second Motion.
	Bring up the Carbine to the *Present*, drawing back the right foot at the same time, as before described.
Advance Arms.	As before directed.
Stand at Ease.	As before.

In the firing at Funerals, the Carbines are to be pointed high, or elevated in an angle of 45 degrees above the horizon.

SECTION V.

THE PISTOL-EXERCISE.

THE Squad, being mounted, is to be formed as for the Carbine-Exercise.

WORDS OF COMMAND. | INSTRUCTIONS.

First Motion.

Draw Pistol. — Take off the right hand glove, or draw back the sheepskin and shabraque, according to the equipment, and seize the butt of the Pistol with the right hand under the left arm.

Second Motion.

Draw the Pistol carefully, and bring it at once to the position in which the Sword is *Carried*, the muzzle upright, the cock resting in the hollow between the thumb and the hand, the lower fingers relaxed and extended along the butt. This position is called the "*Advance.*"

Prime and Load. Ram down Cartridge. Make Ready. — These several motions are to be made in the same manner as directed for the Carbine.

To the Front, Present. — From the left hand raise the Pistol with the right, till the breech be nearly as high as the right eye, and in line with it, the muzzle being lowered to the object; the hand lightly grasping the butt, the arm a little bent, and without stiffness, in order to keep the Pistol more correctly to its aim, and to avoid the shock of a recoil.

WORDS OF COMMAND.	INSTRUCTIONS.
Fire. Prime and Load.	As before directed.
	(*Note.*—Preparatory to firing to the right or left, the Squad must turn their horses, as directed in firing to a flank with the Carbine.
Make Ready.	As before.
To the Left, Present.	Rest the muzzle on the left arm, as before directed for the Carbine.
Prime and Load.	As before.
To the Right, Present.	The Pistol is carried to the right, and is raised levelled as directed in presenting to the front.
Fire. Prime and Load.	As before.
To the Rear, Present.	Carry the Pistol as far towards the rear, as the body, turned in that direction, will admit; take the aim, and hold the Pistol in the same manner as directed in presenting to the front.
Fire, &c.	As before.
	First Motion.
Return Pistol.	Drop the muzzle under the bridle-arm, and place the Pistol carefully in the holster.
	Second Motion.
	Bring the right hand to its position by the thigh.

Part VII.

RULES AND EXPLANATIONS

OF

THE MILITARY GAME.

Description of the Pieces.

THE *pieces* for playing the Game, represent a *GENERAL for* each party, *INFANTRY*, *CAVALRY*, and *ARTILLERY*.

Number of Pieces.

The Game may be played with any number of Pieces; but as it was invented upon Military Principles, these should be kept in view, in respect to the proportion of each Force; and also in Attacks, Retreats, &c.; and the general objects of the Game.

Note.

A skilful player will not waste time in petty schemes to entrap one of his Adversary's Pieces, but having provided for the defence of his own Citadel, will calculate in how many moves he can bring a certain part of his Force to bear upon a weaker point of the Enemy's position, always moving forward a sufficient force for the object, and in such order, that the Pieces shall support each other in the advance, or be enabled to cover each other as much as possible in the retreat.

Numbers and Force supposed

The Numbers given, are, for each Party, *One General, Twelve Pieces of Infantry, Three of Cavalry,* and *Two of Artillery.—Each Piece of Infantry* is sup-

posed to represent *a Battalion;* each Piece of *Cavalry, a Regiment;* and of *Artillery, a Troop* or *Brigade.*

Placing the Pieces.

The pieces may be *placed alternately* by each Party, in any position within their own lines; i. e., on *any of the open Squares on their half* of the Board, which they may deem most advisable for defence, or as a disposition favourable for future attack.—But *neither Party* may place any Piece *beyond the line* which divides equally in the centre; *nor in such a Position as to check* any of the Adversary's Pieces, *previous to the commencement* of the *Game.*

Object of Attack.

The main object of Attack is the ENEMY'S CITADEL, which is composed of *four squares,* particularly distinguished at either extremity of the Board, and strongly fortified in front.

The Citadel.

The CITADEL can *only be taken* by the *adverse General* moving into, and *remaining for One move unchecked* on any one of the Four Squares composing it, by which the *Game is won.*

Note.

The four squares of the Citadel are distinguished for this purpose *only,* and are in all respects to be moved upon and counted as any other open squares of the Board.

If a *General* be taken, that Party has lost the Game.

RULES OF MOVEMENT.

Generals, Cavalry, and Infantry.

THE *Generals, Cavalry,* and *Infantry,* move *(like the Queen at Chess,)* in a direct or diagonal line, to any distance, where Obstacles on the Board do not intervene.

Artillery. The *Artillery* move *(like the Rooks at Chess,)* in the *direct line* of the squares *only; (never diagonally;)* to any distance where there is no obstacle on the Board.

POWERS OF THE PIECES.

Generals. A GENERAL can *take any Piece in the square immediately next to him,* on any side, either direct or diagonally, *(like the King at Chess;)* but cannot *move down to take* from a farther point, where one or more open Squares are between him and his Adversary's Piece, (his powers being principally defensive.)—*The General* takes any Piece so placed by *moving into the place* of the Piece taken; which also counts as a *move* in the Game.

Cavalry. *Cavalry* can take from any distance, in a *direct* or *diagonal line, (like the Queen at Chess,)* by moving down into the *place* of the Piece *first* taken; and, having done so, may proceed in the same move, to take as many more as may be exposed to them, by *passing over each* in succession into the *next Square beyond, (as at Draughts,)* either *directly* or *diagonally,* where the opening occurs.

Note. Whenever Cavalry have an opportunity of taking, it must always, in the *first instance,* be effected in the same manner as it is by the Queen at Chess; and, having *thus moved into the place* of the *Piece* taken; if there should be a Piece in any Square *immediately* next to them, and an *open Square beyond,* they may, by passing *over* the Piece into such open Square, take that also, and as many more, either *directly* or *diagonally,* as may be similarly exposed.

Infantry.

Although the *movements* of *Infantry* are the same as those of *Generals* and *Cavalry,* (viz., like the Queen at Chess,) yet their powers, and method of taking Pieces, differ materially.—Their *power* of *Taking,* or *Range of Fire,* extending only to the *fourth Square* from that on which they stand at the time.—An Adversary's Piece standing on the *fourth Square* from them, or on any of the *three intermediate* Squares, either *directly* or *diagonally,* may be taken, by *moving into the Square on which it stood.*—Infantry can take only *one Piece* at a time, which also counts as a *move,* except when *within a fort,* as elsewhere explained.

Artillery.

Artillery can take any Piece or number of Pieces at once, which may be exposed to it in a *direct line,* (but never diagonally:) and *Artillery does not move* from its own position to take; nor does the taking Pieces by Artillery count as a move.

Note.

The Adversary having placed a Piece in *check of* a Piece of Artillery; i. e., in the *direct line of Squares* with it; (it being your turn to move) you may take that Piece off the Board at once, having pointed out the Artillery by which it is taken; and, as this is *not counted a move,* you may proceed to move the Artillery, or any other of your Pieces afterwards.—Or, should you have an opportunity to move a Piece of Artillery, so as to *check one, two,* or any number of your Adversary's Pieces at once, *(being on the same direct line,)*—on his turn to move, *he* can only move *one* Piece; and consequently, (on your next turn to move) you may take all that remain in check of the Artillery, and move afterwards.

RULES, AND EXPLANATION OF THE BOARD.

Squares for movement.

THE *Squares for movement* appear on the Board inter-

sected by *Rivers, Mountains, &c.*, and those *Squares only* are to be used for position or movement, which are *perfect* Squares, and clear from obstacles.

Note. By a *perfect* Square is meant *one,* whose *four sides* are all marked on the Board; *no others* are perfect, nor can be used for movement.—Those perfect Squares also which are entirely occupied by fortifications, (as in three angles of the Board,) cannot be moved over or upon.

Observation. The very small *Rivulets, &c.,* which are described merely for effect, are not to be considered in the Game, though crossing perfect Squares; *nor* where the shading of an Elevation, &c., encroaches slightly upon a perfect Square; as will be perceived in front of *one* of the *Central Forts,* where the Square immediately in front is *not perfect,* and consequently *impassable;* but the Squares on *each side* of it are to be used for movement, &c., although slightly encroached upon, and shaded over.

Mountains. *Mountains* are considered *inaccessible;* and cannot be moved *over,* or *upon,* except where the Squares for movement appear as *Passes.*—They are also *protections,* when intervening, against the fire of Artillery, &c., which cannot take a Piece over a mountain; nor can any Piece *move* or *take over* where they occur, except in the regular Passes, as before stated.

Rivers. *Rivers* may be crossed by *Generals* and *Cavalry* at the points marked as Fords, thus – – – – –. Neither Infantry nor Artillery can pass a River at any point without a *Bridge:*—but *Artillery* can *fire across a River,* (i. e., take Pieces on the opposite side,) where other obstacles do not intervene.—*Infantry* cannot take effect across a River, unless *over a Bridge.*

Bridges.

Each Party is furnished with *three Bridges,* (or Pontoons,) which may be placed over a River at any point where occasion may require.—To *place* a Bridge, it is necessary that the Party should have *possession* of *one* of the Squares *adjoining,* viz., that one Piece should stand in the next Square, either *direct* or *diagonal,* to the intended Bridge; which, on the next move may be placed.—The *placing* of a Bridge, counts as a move in the Game; and, if the breadth of the River in that part should require a *double Bridge,* it can only be established in *Two Moves.*—A Bridge, when placed by either Party, becomes in all respects as a *Square* of the *Board;* or as *two Squares,* if a *double Bridge.*

Destroying a Bridge.

A Bridge may be *removed* by *either* Party, when held in *check* by any one Piece, and not checked by *any* of the *Adversary's;* and, when so removed by either Party, is supposed to be *destroyed;* and cannot be used again during the Game.—But, if a Piece be moved *upon* the *Bridge,* and *leave it the next move,* (no one of the Adversary's checking it at the time,) it may be taken up and appropriated by that Party, and used by them again afterwards, as occasion may require.

A double Bridge. Islands.

A *double Bridge* may be placed across a River where Islands occur, as at other points.—But *Artillery cannot take* across a River, where an *Island* intervenes, unless where a Bridge is placed.

Woods and Thickets.

Squares filled up by *Woods* or *Thickets,* are not *passable* for movement; nor can Artillery take Pieces over them.

Fortifications and Outworks.

Fortifications and *Squares* filled up by *Outworks* of any kind, *cannot* be moved over, or upon: nor can *Generals, Cavalry,* or *Artillery,* take over them, from

without.—But *Infantry*, when without, on a Square *immediately next* to a Fortification, may move and take *over it*, to the distance of the *second Square*, or *half* their usual range.

Artillery, within a Fort, placed on any of the dotted Squares, may take over the Fortification (without moving,) in the same manner as if it did not exist: and *Infantry* also, *within* a Fortification, on the dotted Squares, may take any Piece to the distance of their range, (viz., to the Fourth Square from them,) in the same manner as Artillery; i. e., *without moving*, or *counting* as a *move*.

Note. When *Artillery* or *Infantry* are *within* a Fort, on the dotted Squares, the Mountains immediately adjoining, and upon the summit of which the Fortification is supposed to stand, are *no impediment* to *their Fire*, (or powers of taking,) but any *detached Mountain*, or *other obstacle*, is *equally a protection* to the Adversary.

EXPLANATION OF THE FRONTISPIECE; AND *USE OF THE TARGET.*

The principal Figure delineated on the Frontispiece, is a representation of the Target; the use of which is to exhibit the several Positions, Guards, Lines, &c., and to show the direction in which each Cut is to be made, with the *edge leading from the number.* The Target should be set up against a support, the centre being elevated about the height of a man's breast.

In studying the Positions, the Learner is to stand about twelve feet in front of the Target; which distance will also answer the purpose of practising the Infantry Sword-Exercise.

In the first Position, the feet are at right angles with each other, the heels together, the left foot pointing to the left, the right to the front. In coming to the second and third Positions, the right heel must be brought out exactly parallel to the left.—(See Practice of Positions.)

By due attention to the Figures depicted in the upper compartment of this Plate, and to the Instructions given in the Work, the Pupil may be enabled to attain the various positions and attitudes with tolerable precision without the assistance of an Instructor.

The Figures of the two Swordsmen in the second compartment, describe the positions of the *First or Hanging Guard* and the *Inside Guard,* in the Infantry practice; which could not be well elucidated in any other part of the Work.

The remaining six Figures in this compartment, will be found particularly useful in illustrating the practice of Deportment.—(See the Dumb-Bell Practice.)

The Finger-Boards, which are represented in the same compartment as the Target, are useful instruments to assist in bracing back the shoulders, opening the chest, &c.—(See the Marching Practice.)

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS.

The Military Game, for which the Plate is purposely engraved, is founded on scientific principles, and will be found both amusing and instructive.—It tends to excite a zealous, but generous emulation, actuates the ingenuity of invention, encourages perseverance, and at the same time gives birth to sportive flights of fancy, that are well adapted to relax and divert the mind from the fatigue of other studies.—Thus, while it is practised as a mere matter of amusement, serving to create a species of pleasure which the emulous mind is so desirous of enjoying, it serves also to quicken

the juvenile ideas, and may prove the means of pointing out to the future hero the path that leads to the temple of martial renown.

The Plate should be neatly fastened on a Board, similar to a Chess-Board, and properly sized and varnished; which will be the best means of preserving it from the injuries of dust and dirt: as it may then be washed over at any time with a clean sponge.

The Box containing the *Pieces* for playing the Game, may be had on application to the Author, at his residence, No. 7, Burton Road, Derby; or to any of the Booksellers who are appointed to sell the Work.

It is recommended to have the Plate representing the Target, &c., either suspended on rollers, or framed and properly varnished, that it may be ready to be hung up: as by being continually unfolded and folded again in the book itself, the Plate must be soon destroyed.—Any Subscriber wishing to have the Plate in one of those forms, will please to signify his intention to the Author; who will feel pleasure in furnishing any additional copies of the Engravings, got up according to order.—Dumb-Bells, Sticks and Baskets for Fencing, &c., will also be supplied on the shortest notice.

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ERRATA.

Page 27,—In the Words of Command, the letter "*u*" is omitted in the Word *Four*.

Page 47,—After the Word of Command "*Right Wave and Point,*" (bottom of p. 46,) insert the Word of Command, "*Guard.*"

Page 79,—In the Words of Command, for "*Pour*" read "*Four.*"